

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

PRICE 3 CENTS

Copyright 1918 by
The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1918—VOL. X, NO. 135

LAST EDITION

BORGLUM REPORT ON AIRCRAFT IS NOW QUESTIONED

Chief Signal Officer of the United States, It Is Declared, Can Account for All the Funds—Liberty Motor New Device

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—After a full investigation of the aircraft situation, presented to the country through the medium of renewed charges on the floor of the Senate of irregularities so gross that they were declared to demand criminal prosecution, The Christian Science Monitor is able to make known the following facts:

On Friday Senator Brandegee of Connecticut produced before the Senate a telegram from Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor, who induced President Wilson to let him investigate the aircraft situation, in which Mr. Borglum said that criminal waste, mismanagement and inefficiency have existed in the aircraft production. Mr. Borglum asserted his willingness to lay before the Senate information and evidence forming the basis of his allegations. Later, Mr. Borglum went before the Military Committee and recited his charges, which were made known in The Christian Science Monitor on Friday.

Mr. Borglum accused the Aircraft Board of squandering the \$600,000 appropriated by Congress for aircraft production.

It is learned definitely that of this amount \$150,000,000 has been sent to France for the establishment of aircraft plants there and for the maintenance of the work in that country. A force of 200,000 men in the aircraft branch of the war machine has been maintained here for a year. Scores of plants have been constructed here. Cantonnements and training camps have been constructed. Contracts have been let that called for necessary advance payments. General Squiers, chief signal officer, this bureau is assured, can account for every penny of the appropriation. Furthermore, an authority in close touch with both the producing and the administrative branches who made examination of a confidential statement of expenditures on Friday declares he cannot pick a flaw in any part of the statement.

The accusation was made before the Military Committee that Colonel Deeds, of the Aircraft Board, who is directly responsible for production bore originally the name Diech, but that he recently changed his name. Persons familiar with his career declare they have known him by the name of Deeds since his boyhood, and throughout Ohio he has never been known by any other name.

The manner in which Mr. Borglum came to make his investigation has been one of more or less mystery. Especially mysterious has been the letter from the President which he displayed during his investigation. Early in January, Mr. Borglum wrote to the President, declaring there were irregularities in the Aircraft Board which ought to be investigated. The President deemed the matter so serious that he called the attention of Secretary Baker to it. That official replied by urging that Mr. Borglum come to Washington and make his investigation. The President wrote to the sculptor and he came here. The President gave him a letter, in which he authorized him to make an investigation, and requested Secretary Baker to offer him every facility. As the investigation was proceeding, Mr. Borglum frequently appeared at the White House and wanted to see the President, but he did not see him until the investigation was completed. When he finally did see the President he was requested to make known all his findings to the Marshall Committee that had been appointed to go into the aircraft matter, and he followed the President's direction. The Borglum report was before the Marshall Committee and was fully considered by that body before it made its report.

Consideration is now being given at the White House to the wisdom of publishing immediately all this correspondence, together with the Marshall report, so that this situation may be cleared up.

The correspondence shows that the President and Secretary Baker have acted in good faith and have indicated their anxiety to have the truth known, at least to the Administration.

The charge was made before the Military Committee that the Liberty motor is nothing more nor less than the Packard motor. This bureau is assured by the highest technical authority here, who had first hand knowledge of every detail in the history of this motor, that it was created from original designs, as has been represented by Secretary Baker, and that it resembles the Packard motor in no detail.

The attempt to renew the public uncertainty concerning the aircraft situation at a time when that department of the Government's war machine is showing efficiency in a vast undertaking after a year of delays and confusion, is declared to be a greater crime than any shortcomings that might shortly be unearthed. At the same time, it is understood the Administration will not place a straw in the way of a full investigation, if Congress sees it should be made.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Underwood and Underwood

John D. Ryan

Who has been formally nominated by President Wilson as chairman of the Aircraft Board

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

War summary specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

The heavy bombardment in the Lys sector may possibly mean that the Germans have selected that point for their new drive in Flanders, but it will be impossible to say whether this is so or not until the actual point of the next drive is developed.

The statement of Lord Robert Cecil, printed in another column, proves exactly what was maintained in this paper at the time, namely that it was the failure of the Germans to find the supplies and matériel they wanted in Russia which led to the desperate effort to break through upon the west. This effort having failed, it is almost inevitable that it shall be renewed, unless public opinion is so under control in Germany that it can stand learning the truth about the failure of the "Kaiser's battle." Already, indeed, the German papers are informing their readers that they must not exaggerate the importance of Ypres, and leading them to understand a great many things which were not made quite so clear a month or six weeks ago. Meantime the British and the French have been busy improving their positions locally at Villers-Bretonneux and at Arras.

Perhaps, however, the most interesting piece of news from the front is the fact that it has been established that the U-boat channel at Zeebrugge

OBJECTIONS TO WAR CHESTS GROWING

Community Disagreements, Marking Progress of Such Funds in Illinois, Tend to Show the Impracticability of the Scheme

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Unforeseen community disagreements at this period, when internal harmony is a prime requisite for presenting the strongest front to the enemy have marked the progress of the so-called "patriots' funds" or "war chests," in more than one county in Illinois. Difficulties cropping up here and there unexpectedly have argued to observers the essential impracticability of the scheme.

For instance, there was one patriots' fund campaign carried through successfully down to the point of apportioning the money thus raised to the various war work organizations. The committee in charge of this particular apportionment, however, decided to give nothing to the Knights of Columbus. This immediately brought a protest from a Knights of Columbus man who had participated in the campaign. He quite naturally appealed to higher authorities, though what action the committee has finally taken is not yet known here.

Then again committees in certain other counties fixing the apportionment of funds have refused to give anything to the Salvation Army, taking some such ground as that its work was only duplicating that performed by other agencies.

Instances in which persons refused to come in under the war chest assessment, or did it under decided protest, because they did not wish to contribute to the Knights of Columbus

(Continued on page two, column four)

GERMAN WOMEN REGISTRATION RULES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Preliminary regulations governing the registration of German alien females of 14 years old and over, in accordance with the recent law passed by the United States Congress were issued today for the State of Massachusetts by United States Marshal John J. Mitchell.

The provisions are the same as those governing the registration of German alien males a few months ago. Notices have been issued by Marshal Mitchell to the city and town authorities of the State directing that in those communities having a population of 5000 or over, the registration shall be conducted by the police either at the police stations or at some convenient place. In all other communities termed "non-urban areas" the registration will take place at the local post office and will be carried out by the postmaster.

The rules and regulations for the registration are being prepared and the date will be announced shortly. The registration applies to all German women not naturalized, and each will be required to furnish small pictures and submit to finger prints at the registration station.

(Continued on page eight, column five)

GERMANY'S AIM IN THE FORTHCOMING PEACE OFFENSIVE

Lord Robert Cecil Says Object to Induce People to Hold Out Until Germany Replenishes Resources From Russia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—How Germany may exploit Russia to enable her to carry on her war against the world for an unknown period was developed by Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, in an interview yesterday. But for the later phase of the Russian revolution, he said, it was incredible that Germany could have held out for so long. Lord Robert did not want to prophesy, as he had yet to discover any prophecy about this war which had come true.

Touching, however, upon the forthcoming German peace offensive, which he regarded as mainly intended for German consumption, he expressed the opinion that Germany would fight on in the West until she had established complete commercial control in the East by means of an entirely Germanophilic Government in Russia unless, as he put it, "she had a knockout blow in the West."

If they failed in the West, there would be very bad times in both Austria and Germany, Lord Robert said, hence the great objective of their peace offensive was first to get their people to believe the war will end in a few weeks and thus induce them to hold out in the West until they can replenish their resources from Russia, these resources perhaps in the future even including man-power.

The peace offensive, which would be aimed chiefly at England, had been preceded by the recent furious outburst of Pan-Germanism which accompanied the military offensive, and would be in the nature of offers intended to be quite attractive to Great Britain. The offers compared to Pan-German claims would seem quite moderate, although most immoderate from the point of view of justice.

Already there was talk in the German press of the courage of English troops, and the wide circulation of the Lichnowsky and von Jagow documents demonstrating that England was innocent of causing the war, might also be connected with this objective.

Lord Robert reiterated his conviction that Germany did not want peace so much at present as she wanted to keep up the spirit of her people, for Germany had a great disappointment in the Ukraine, where her expectations as to the finding of food had not been realized and it was due to this, Lord Robert concluded, that martial law had been established there.

Emissaries Suggest Peace

First Envoy Said to Have Found Unsympathetic Audience

LONDON, England (Saturday)—As part of Germany's "peace offensive," neutral emissaries are already suggesting peace in England and other allied countries. In describing these "feelers" the newspapers say it is impossible that Germany shall succeed in duping the Allies into a peace which does not fulfill the aims for which they are fighting.

The Times says: "Neutral emissaries of well-known antecedents and tendencies are understood to have arrived recently in England and other allied countries for the purpose of suggesting that if the Allies will only show a pacific disposition they will find Germany ready to meet them on moderate terms."

The Daily Express adds that the first of the peace offensive agents in London laid his proposals semi-officially before various officials. The newspaper says it understands on high authority that this agent is a Dutchman with important financial associations, and that he came as a friend of von Kuehlmann; that is to say, his inquiries were made on behalf of the civil and not the military party in Germany.

"This agent represented to the authorities here," the newspaper continues, "that by our refusal to consider peace last year we deprived the civil party in Germany of the chance of ousting the military party, and also that the most we could hope for was peace by arrangement. He was told also: 'Very soon there will be no such thing in the English dictionary as peace by arrangement.'

"There is no doubt that the present peace offensive is inspired largely by Albert Ballin (director of the Hamburg-American Line) and other magnates of the German shipping world, who foresee that a determined Entente can easily cut them off for many years from all markets of the outside world, as well as from allied ports.

"The failure of the first envoy to find a sympathetic hearing will not end the peace offensive. It is known that other neutrals have been persuaded to undertake the task of laying further suggestions before the British Government, without any apparent inspiration from Germany. But the business associations of these envoys are too well known for any doubt to exist that they are deliberately inspired."

DEFENSE SOCIETY OPPOSES MEETING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A request to William Wallace, Jr., director of the New York Enemy Alien Bureau, that the Friends of Irish Freedom be prohibited from holding a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden tonight, was made today on behalf of the American Defense Society by William T. Hornaday, Lian Mellowes, Mrs. Sheehy-Skeffington and John Devoy are on the program to speak.

"Beyond doubt," Mr. Hornaday said in his letter, "that meeting will be devoted to disloyal utterances and to vilification of England, America's ally and friend. Whoever strikes England strikes America."

To the management of Madison Square Garden, he added, a similar protest has been made by the International Committee for the Severance of All Social and Professional Relations with Enemy Sympathizers, as well as by Mrs. William Jay and other Americans in women.

"Beyond doubt," Mr. Hornaday said in his letter, "that meeting will be devoted to disloyal utterances and to vilification of England, America's ally and friend. Whoever strikes England strikes America."

To the management of Madison

GREAT MINE FIELD TO DESTROY U-BOATS

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The greatest mine field ever laid has been completed in the North Sea for the purpose of foiling submarines. The British Government has announced that a certain area will be dangerous to shipping after May 15.

According to Archibald Hurd, naval critic, in The Daily Telegraph, it will embrace 121,782 square miles, the base forming a line between Norway and Scotland, and the peak extending northward into the Arctic Circle. He says that there has been a vast improvement in British mines since Admiral Jellicoe became First Sea Lord. The creation of this barrier across the northern exit of the North Sea was an enormous task, involving 12 or more months, and tens of thousands of mines were required.

Mr. Hurd suggests that when Admiral Jellicoe made his prophecy that

the submarine menace would be met by August he had this mine field in view.

NATIONALISTS AND HOUSE OF COMMONS

Mr. Dillon Convinced of Value of Full Attendance at Westminster—Important Issue Raised by East Cavan Election

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland (Saturday)—The return of the Nationalist Party to the House of Commons appears to have been foreshadowed in Mr. John Dillon's address to the delegates of the United Irish League, the Ancient Order of Hibernians and Nationalist bodies in East Cavan on Thursday.

"Never since I entered Parliament in 1880," he said, "have I felt more deeply convinced than now of the value and absolute necessity of the maintenance of a united party in attendance in the House of Commons. The recent parliamentary struggle against the application of conscription to Ireland has strengthened me in that view, for I am convinced that had it not been for the fight put up by the Irish party in the House of Commons and the immense impression made by that fight on British public opinion conscription would be in force by now, and many of the leaders who placed their reliance on physical resistance as the only means of defeating conscription would be now in their graves."

Meantime no compromise has been reached between the Nationalists and the Sinn Feiners in regard to the East Cavan election. Arthur Griffiths is hard at work in a constituency where he has apparently a big following, while the Nationalist candidate is also apparently strong in the constituency.

The East Cavan election has extraordinary importance for both sides, hence the heat generated between these two members of the triple alliance against conscription.

It is, however, of more importance for the Nationalists than for the Sinn Feiners, and indeed in the opinion of some Nationalists it is as critical for Mr. Dillon's position as the Ennis election of 1879 was for Parnell's position.

LONDON, England (Saturday)—At a meeting of the Irish Unionist Alliance in Dublin yesterday a resolution was discussed to the effect that while the alliance was confident of the honorable intentions of the delegates to the recent Irish Convention, it differed totally with the findings of the convention, and adhered to the "fundamental terms."

The Daily Express adds that the first of the peace offensive agents in London laid his proposals semi-officially before various officials. The newspaper says it understands on high authority that this agent is a Dutchman with important financial associations, and that he came as a friend of von Kuehlmann; that is to say, his inquiries were made on behalf of the civil and not the military party in Germany.

"This agent represented to the authorities here," the newspaper continues, "that by our refusal to consider peace last year we deprived the civil party in Germany of the chance of ousting the military party, and also that the most we could hope for was peace by arrangement. He was told also: 'Very soon there will be no such thing in the English dictionary as peace by arrangement.'

"There is no doubt that the present peace offensive is inspired largely by Albert Ballin (director of the Hamburg-American Line) and other magnates of the German shipping world, who foresee that a determined Entente can easily cut them off for many years from all markets of the outside world, as well as from allied ports.

"The failure of the first envoy to find a sympathetic hearing will not end the peace offensive. It is known that other neutrals have been persuaded to undertake the task of laying further suggestions before the British Government, without any apparent inspiration from Germany. But the business associations of these envoys are too well known for any doubt to exist that they are deliberately inspired."

Children Protest Against Saloon... 10 Stock Market Quotations... 10 Week's Review of Financial Events... 10 Produce Prices... 10 Weather Report... 10 Market Opinions... 10 War Influence Dominates Domestic Trade... 10 England Abandons Private Wool Import Plan... 10 Dividends Declared... 10 Real Estate Transactions... 10 Editorials... 10 Some Rivalries and a Moral Trap... 10 The I. W. W. in Sabotage... 10 A Glaring Abuse... 10 Dutch Tulips... 10 Notes and Comments... 10 European War... 10 Treasury Reports Liberty Loan Over-subscribed... 10 British Aircraft Report Officially Discredited... 10 Official War Reports... 10 Germany's Aim in Peace Offensive... 10 German Intrigue Active in Mexico... 10 Money Obtained in Switzerland... 2 Russia Ready to Exchange Prisoners... 2 U-Boats Sink More Spanish Steamers... 2 U.S. German Plot in Russia... 9 Christians in Persia Isolated by Enemys... 9 Verdict of Not Guilty in Leybold Case... 11 General News... 11 Kingdom News Distributor Arrested Near Camp Devens... 1 Objections to War Chests Growing... 1 Work of Women of South Praised... 1 L'Afrique Brion Tried in Paris... 3 Please Made for Tadzio Slovaks... 3 Present Position of the Armenians... 3 Sir Robert Borden Talks to Farmers... 3 Camp Devens Activities... 6 Careful Meat Buying Urged... 6 Public Control of Boston Elevated Railway... 6 Cotton Men Pledge Loyalty... 7 Commonwealth Pier to Be Embarkation Point... 7 New England Liberty Loan Campaign... 8 Mr. Ioanidu on Rumanian Peace... 9

Illustrations—
John D. Ryan... 1
The Flower Girls of London... 12
Loch-in-Dorb... 21
Letters... 20
Music... 20
Impressionism in Debussy's Compositions... 20
Frank S. Rix on the Musical Alliance Books About Music... 12
English Notes... 12
New York, Philadelphia and Brisbane Notes... 12
Paris Symphony Orchestra Closes Season... 12
Boston Concert Notes... 14
Chicago Notes... 14
Special Articles—
The Flower Girls of London... 12
People in the News... 14
By Other Editors... 14

Sporting... 10 Technology Meets Cornell Childs' Cup Race at Princeton... 10 Major League Baseball... 10 The Home Forum... 21 Nature Worship... 21

Pass, Mortal Shadows! (Poem)... 9

Mr. Ioanidu on Rumanian Peace... 9

GERMANY'S AGENTS LONG HAVE BASED HOPES ON MEXICO

Krupp's Representatives Busy Engaged There for Years in Propaganda—Vigilant Watch by United States Is Necessary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau Copyright, 1918, by The Christian Science Publishing Society. All rights reserved

sizing of newspapers, capitalization of industries, monopoly of stocks when she can secure the controlling shares, and last, but not least, the sale and delivery of munitions to those whom she hopes to secure, first as her allies, then as her vassals.

"With Mexico still disrupted by conflicting forces, engineered principally by German funds and agents, the native distrust of the American capitalist, and the constant efforts of the Roman Catholic clergy to regain their lost footing and hold upon the people and the schools, it were well for America to keep a vigilant eye and prepare for any emergency, rather than again to be caught napping in self-complacent assurance that all is well, thus leaving one of the most vital points exposed to the ruthless intrigues of the enemy."

EVIDENCE GIVEN AT BONNET ROUGE TRIAL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Saturday) — The resumed Bonnet Rouge hearing indicated that the ramifications of the whole affair are extensive.

M. Farallic, the first witness for the prosecution, established the shadiness of the Hotel International, owned by Madame Amherd, where M. Duval stayed and which was also the headquarters of the Deputy. M. Turmel, in whose locker at the French Chamber of Deputies a large sum in Swiss banknotes was discovered. The expert accountant who had investigated M. Duval's transactions with the banks was unable to account for the source from which M. Duval had received more than half a million francs.

M. Caillaux's name was mentioned in connection with 600 francs paid to La Tranche Republique for 100 subscriptions. M. Marion's typist, who copied General Sarrail's army documents, stated she received them for copying on the day M. Marion left for Spain and he said he wanted to take them with him. Despite a severe cross-examination by M. Marion, the typist maintained her evidence that she had copied all documents essential to the prosecution.

Part of these documents was connected with the striking force of General Sarrail's army, and evidence from the police showed a band of spies of the Khedive had conveyed the contents to German authorities.

M. Paix-Seullier explained that he had furnished the contents of the documents to Almeyreda and others to support the press campaign favorable to reinforcing General Sarrail's army.

TIME SET FOR VOTE ON SEDITION BILL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Under agreement to vote at 4 p.m. the way was cleared in the Senate today to dispose of the conference report on the sedition bill, providing penalties for disloyal acts and utterances.

Senator Johnson of California, opening today's discussion, said that the bill struck a blow at democracy, free speech and the press, and had made cowards of some newspaper correspondents who feared to tell the truth. The measure, he added, "put a premium on hypocrisy."

PRESIDENT COMMUTES SOLDIERS' SENTENCES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson disapproved today the sentence of four United States soldiers in France who had been ordered to be executed for sleeping at their posts and disobedience to orders.

Sentences of two of the men, Privates Olin Ledoyer and Stanley G. Fishback, were commuted to three years' confinement. Privates D. Sebastian and Jess Cook were granted full pardons.

FIRE DESTROYS BARKENTINE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The United States barkentine Kokehead caught fire and was destroyed on Feb. 19 on a voyage from Cape Town to San Francisco by way of Manila, it is learned today in marine circles here.

Officers and crew, numbering 14 men, took to the small boats and six days later were rescued and landed at Sumatra.

BOY SCOUT LOAN RETURNS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Liberty Loan subscriptions reported by Boy Scouts of America throughout the country numbered 214,572, totaling \$30,054,800 up to noon today. These returns were only from some of the largest cities, with thousands of troops to be heard from.

WAR FINANCE DIRECTOR NAMED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Clifford M. Leonard of Chicago, today was nominated by President Wilson for a two-year term as Director of the War Finance Corporation, in place of Allen B. Forbes of New York, who declined appointment.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS

BERNE, Switzerland (Friday)—German and Italian delegates to arrange for the exchange of prisoners held their first conference here on Thursday night. Dr. Felix Calonder, President of the Swiss Confederation, presided.

FUEL OIL SHORTAGE FORECAST

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A prediction that ships, railroads and war industries will be unable to obtain fuel oil after 60 days if the leasing bill is not passed by Congress was made today by Secretary Lane.

FRENCH SOLDIERS' FURLoughs

PARIS, France (Friday)—General Pétain has decided that furloughs to soldiers shall be extended in future to include leaves of absence to attend family celebrations.

EXCHANGE OF WAR PRISONERS PLANNED

Special German Commission Arrives at Moscow—Plan Is to Exchange 40,000 Weekly at Ten Different Points

MOSCOW, Russia (Saturday)—The exchange of prisoners with Germany will soon begin. A special commission charged with this work has arrived here with Count von Mirbach, the new German Ambassador to Russia. There are 3,000,000 Russians in German hands, while 1,000,000 Germans are held in Russia. The first to be exchanged will be women, boys under 16, men over 50 and invalids. These will be followed by the military prisoners of war.

It is proposed to exchange 40,000 weekly at 10 different points. A few exchanges of invalids have already been made. Most of the German prisoners are in Siberia. There transportation is a grave problem because of railroad disorganization, and water transportation is to be used exclusively to move the men.

The formation of a new War Department is progressing satisfactorily. Generals in the old army are accepting responsible positions and cooperating with the Soviet Government in the organization of the Red Army. Leon Trotsky has publicly stated that they desire the respect of the workers, but his efforts to secure wider cooperation are hampered by the thoughtless remarks of a Bolshevik leader, who called the general "workers' orderlies." Several prominent generals declined posts in the new army for this reason.

POLES CONTROL CHOLM DISTRICT

LONDON, England (Saturday) — A dispatch from Kiev to Copenhagen, as forwarded in an Exchange Telegraph dispatch, says that the Cholm district, which under the Brest-Litovsk treaty was given to the Ukraine, has been taken over completely by the Poles. Polish functionaries have been appointed and Polish courts have been established.

Many Finns Favor a Monarchy

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Saturday) — The first Helsingfors newspapers reaching here since the Finnish revolution are filled with discussion as to whether Finland should be a republic or a monarchy. Every bourgeois newspaper except the Helsingfors Sanomat strongly favors a monarchy. A courier reaching Helsingfors from the headquarters of General Mannerheim also is quoted as saying that the sentiment of the "White" or government army is overwhelmingly in favor of a monarchy. The Svenska Tidningen, the organ of the Peasant Party, openly advocates that a German prince be appointed king.

GERMAN ADVANCE IN RUSSIA

BASILE, Switzerland (Saturday) — German troops in Ukraine, with a base on the line between Ekaterinoslav and Kharkov, have advanced into the region of Donetzeyer coal basin, according to a dispatch received here.

The Donetzeyer coal region is in the eastern part of the Government of Kharkov, and extends into the Government of the Don Cossacks. This report shows that the German advance in southern Russia has extended to a line almost directly north from the eastern shore of the Sea of Azov.

AMERICAN LABOR DELEGATES IN FRANCE

Negotiations Resumed

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday) — The delegates of Rumania and the Central Powers have resumed the peace negotiations, a Bucharest dispatch reports. Several of the outstanding questions have been settled and the conclusion of the negotiations is being approached rapidly.

BRITISH STATEMENT ON PERSIA RECALLED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday) — In connection with the statement that the Persian Minister at The Hague is reported to have handed the Dutch Foreign Minister an official note declaring it regards the treaties imposed upon it recent years as null and void, it is interesting to recall that Lord Curzon stated in the House of Lords in January last that the British Government had informed the Persian Government that the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1907 was regarded by the British Government as in suspense and that the latter government was ready to reconsider the entire position.

The convention had never, in British eyes, he said, been directed against Persian integrity and independence, but was aimed at terminating a long-standing rivalry of Great Britain and Russia in Persia.

TRAINS FULL OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday) — Two hundred and sixty-five trains full of wounded soldiers returning to Germany from the battle fronts in Picardy and Flanders, says the newspaper Les Nouvelles of The Hague, were counted in the daytime on April 9, 11 and 12 on the Namur-Liege railway. The transports were so crowded that the Germans were even using open coal cars to carry the wounded.

Hospitals, convents, schools and factories in Belgium, the paper adds, are all packed with wounded.

NEW TYPE OF MERCHANT SHIP

LONDON, England (Friday) — The first electrically propelled merchant ship ever built in England and the largest electrical vessel in the world is now undergoing its finishing touches at a British shipyard and will soon start on its first voyage. The vessel is designed on a system in which a combination of steam and electricity is employed. The importance of this type of vessel under present conditions is its decreased coal consumption and larger cargo space.

REDUCED RATIONS WELCOMED

Service of the United Press Associations

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday)

—The United States-Norwegian agreement of April 30, placing Norway on short rations, is greeted with satisfaction as a means of avoiding the approaching food shortage. The Norwegian newspaper Aftenposten declares.

THE STORAGE FACILITIES

PARIS, France (Friday) — General Pétain has decided that furloughs to soldiers shall be extended in future to include leaves of absence to attend family celebrations.

France alone last month by the quartermaster-general."

Mr. Kerney was speaking of what he personally had seen in two weeks of what the American Army had done and is doing in France.

"America," he continued, "is rapidly growing into its full stride. The gigantic operations generally are now proceeding so expeditiously and smoothly as to make it easier for the people of France to appreciate just how determined we are to see it through."

GERMANS TRYING TO REPAIR ZEEBRUGGE

LONDON, England (Saturday) —

Latest reports show that the Germans are displaying great activity in endeavoring to repair the damage caused at Zeebrugge, the German submarine base on the Belgian coast, by the recent British naval raid. The channel still remains blocked, and it is thought likely it will remain so for a considerable time.

Apart from the fact that the entrance is occupied by two sunken vessels partly filled with concrete, the position of the sunken cruiser Thetis, which is at the edge of the shoal, is likely to increase the difficulties of dredging and prevent the harbor from being cleared up.

Admiral Jellicoe, former First Sea Lord, has sent warm congratulations to Admiral Keyes, in command of the naval forces at the time of the raid, on his achievement. Plans for the enterprise were submitted and approved by Admiral Jellicoe when he was First Sea Lord.

ESPIONAGE ACT VIOLATIONS CHARGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—Eighty per cent of all indictments returned in the United States Court for the District of New Hampshire at the May term have been for offenses relating to the Espionage Act. The cases probably would not have existed.

One indictment was returned against Gustave Taubert of Manchester, an employee of the largest newspaper in the State. Mr. Taubert will be tried for violating the Espionage Act. He was born in Lorraine and is a naturalized citizen and for many years was one of the leaders in the Socialist party in this State. He is alleged to have indulged in much disloyal talk. His trial begins next Monday. The other respondents are less known and include some of German descent or birth.

FRENCH STATESMEN AND PEACE QUESTION

PARIS, France (Saturday) — M. Clemenceau and M. Briand appeared yesterday before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies and gave information on the subject of the peace soundings made by Austria last year, as developed recently in the publication of letters written by Emperor Karl to his brother-in-law, Prince Sixtus.

M. Clemenceau, says the Echo de Paris, declared in the clearest possible fashion that "at no time was there any real possibility of peace, nor could at any time the tentative proposals made by Austria, under whatsoever form, be taken seriously."

AMERICAN LABOR DELEGATES IN FRANCE

HAVRE, France (Friday) — The American labor delegation which has been visiting London arrived at Havre today. The members were received at the dock by M. Chevillon of the commission of relief for Belgium, representing the French Foreign Office, and by the civil and military authorities.

After visiting the port the delegates were presented to the Belgian cabinet ministers, who gave a luncheon in their honor. Replying to toasts the members of the visiting delegation affirmed the fidelity of the people of the United States to the Belgian cause.

TRAINS FULL OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday) —

Two hundred and sixty-five trains full of wounded soldiers returning to Germany from the battle fronts in Picardy and Flanders, says the newspaper Les Nouvelles of The Hague, were counted in the daytime on April 9, 11 and 12 on the Namur-Liege railway. The transports were so crowded that the Germans were even using open coal cars to carry the wounded.

Hospitals, convents, schools and factories in Belgium, the paper adds, are all packed with wounded.

NEW TYPE OF MERCHANT SHIP

LONDON, England (Friday) —

The first electrically propelled merchant ship ever built in England and the largest electrical vessel in the world is now undergoing its finishing touches at a British shipyard and will soon start on its first voyage. The vessel is designed on a system in which a combination of steam and electricity is employed. The importance of this type of vessel under present conditions is its decreased coal consumption and larger cargo space.

REDUCED RATIONS WELCOMED

Service of the United Press Associations

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday)

—The United States-Norwegian agreement of April 30, placing Norway on short rations, is greeted with satisfaction as a means of avoiding the approaching food shortage. The Norwegian newspaper Aftenposten declares.

THE STORAGE FACILITIES

PARIS, France (Friday) —

The War Office on Friday night issued the following statement:

"There were rather heavy bombardments in the region of the Avre. The French carried out several raids near the Oise and Ailette rivers and west of La Pompeille, bringing back a number of prisoners. A German attack near Courcy and two others north and northeast of Rheims were without result.

"Everywhere else the night was calm."

The War Office on Friday night issued the following statement:

"There was no infantry fighting during the course of the day, but there was great activity by the opposing artillery in the region north and south of the Avre. Our batteries took under fire and dispersed bodies of enemy troops south of Villers-Bretonneux and before Castel. There were lively artillery engagements on the right bank of the Meuse."

"Eastern theater, May 2 — There were reciprocal artillery actions along the Struma sector, in the region of Vetenik and at the Cerna Bend. Our heavy artillery silenced many enemy batteries. Enemy reconnaissance parties were dispersed north and east

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

has been successfully closed, and that the Germans are busily at work endeavoring to reopen it.

GERMAN GAINS AND LOSSES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday) —

The Germans have used 35 fresh divisions during the fighting on the northern front in Flanders, besides nine already there. General Radcliffe, who has succeeded General Maurice as Director of Military Operations, stated in an interview yesterday. The effect of this, as they had gained nothing important except Mont Kemmel which gave them elbow room to operate, would be to weaken them seriously in their main effort of separating the French and British armies.

General Radcliffe drew attention to the recurrence of German efforts to cause bad feeling between the Allies and even between the elements making up the British Army. For example, the Germans were alleging that the Australians had been called upon to undertake most desperate adventures and hold the most difficult positions, with corresponding losses. The Australians had certainly maintained their great reputation, General Radcliffe said, and no higher praise could be given, but it was an unfounded allegation that they had lost more heavily than any other British divisions.

As a matter of fact, since March 21, 31 British divisions have each lost more than all five Australian divisions put together.

GERMANS HARASSED BY THE ALLIED AIRMEN

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)

The effective work of the allied airmen in harassing the German supply service is described by the newspaper Les Nouvelles of The Hague, which says that allied aviators recently sank in one day 23 Belgian boats laden with gravel and road metal for the German front in Picardy. The newspaper adds:

"Three weeks ago the Luxembourg bridge at Namur was again badly damaged by aircraft. Two arches were destroyed and one boat was sunk. Three German sentries on the bridge were killed."

Les Nouvelles ascertains that it was bombs dropped by allied aircraft that destroyed a railway station in the Province of Hainaut, Belgium, on March 22. A munitions train of 60 freight cars was in the station, and 40 of the cars blew up in succession, killing and wounding many Germans. Rigorous measures were taken immediately to keep onlookers away from the scene of the disaster. A German officer estimated the loss in shells at 1,000,000 marks.

BRITISH AERIAL ACTIVITIES

LONDON, England (Friday) — The British official communication dealing with aviation issued tonight says:

L'AFFAIRE BRION TRIED IN PARIS

Helène Brion, Charged With Defeatist Propaganda, Receives Only Nominal Sentence—Notable Case

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—Who is Helène Brion? She is a simple schoolmistress of Pantin who might never have been heard of but for her strong opinions about the war, and the fact that she gave expression to them, and for those reasons has been brought within the net of the military authorities in the grand governmental process of the cleansing of France.

Of all the curious affairs that have been before the people in the last few months, each of them, as has been said, with pronounced characteristics of its own, this has been separated from the others by a peculiar individuality, and it has been most speedily disposed of, for it needed no lengthy inquisition by Captain Bouchardon nor did it occupy more than half a dozen sittings of the military court, at the end of which Mlle. Brion was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and her "accomplice," Moufflard, to six months, both "avec sursis" meaning that the sentences are nominal and not real. But during this brief trial before Colonel Maritz, there were continual arguments as to the rights of citizens, the ethics of free thought in time of war, the obligations of patriotism on the conscience and so on, the fact being that if Mlle. Helène Brion was a defeatist, she was not a traitress. It was rather in the nature of a test case as to where the border line should be drawn, and some of the uncertainty of the tribunal is reflected in the hesitating sentences.

It was a very interesting case throughout, with none of those unsavory details of visits to Switzerland, secret transactions and business with Austrian-Jewish bankers and such like, which in a varying degree seem to distinguish most of the other "affaires." Mlle. Brion, besides being a schoolmistress of Pantin, is general secretary of the National Federation of Teachers' Syndicates, is a militant Socialist, an adherent to the Zimmerwald resolutions, a member of the committee for the resumption of international relations, and so forth; and the definite charge against her was that of engaging in an active propaganda of defeatism, the charge being based mainly on the large number of leaflets, pamphlets and other literature found in her possession, Moufflard being concerned with assisting her to circulate them. On her arraignment in court she questioned its competence, and claimed to be remitted to a civil court; and when these objections fell, made a vigorous defense of herself. In the beginning her case was that she had never tried to influence her pupils by propaganda, that she maintained the right to think and, when she considered her thoughts to be right, to communicate them to her colleagues and comrades, whether they were soldiers or not; but she did this in a private and personal capacity, and did not engage in public propaganda. To this latter the prosecution answered that the letters of her co-accused, asking her for the literature she was circulating, proved that her propaganda had become a public matter. So there it was. No fewer than 90 witnesses were scheduled on her behalf, and they filed through the court to begin with, saluting her and receiving a bow of recognition. There was a reading of the reports of the preliminary inquiry, from which it appeared that other school teachers testified that they did not consider that their colleague Brion was a defeatist "in the usual sense of the word." The court had difficulty in understanding the difference between the senses.

The President said, at the beginning, that the prosecution charged her with circulating literature, the defeatist character of which was undeniable. In answer she asked why she was prosecuted, why it was sought to punish the arm when the head was respected. She was there, but where were the others, the authors of the pamphlets? There was Lord Lansdowne. . . . But h.r. the prosecutor sharply interrupted with the remark—"We are engaged with the affaire Brion. What happens in England is not our business."

"Do you think," asked the President, "that liberty of opinion permits you to say what you like in time of war?" "I have circulated a little literature with tact and discernment," Helène Brion answered. "If I had circulated it in the streets, on the tramcars . . ." If you had done that, interpolated the prosecutor, "I should probably have asked for the maximum penalty against you, which, having regard to the circumstances, I am not doing."

A preliminary turn was then given to the examination of Moufflard. He was abroad, he said, in August, 1914, but immediately on his return presented himself at the recruiting office of the Seine. He was attached to the 46th regiment of the line, was made sergeant and was subsequently deprived of his rank. Corporal afterward, he was again degraded. One day in fit of temper he tore off his stripes and threw them on the ground.

The President then told him that he was accused of having conducted a propaganda in favor of peace, which was forbidden by the law, and he answered that he had never conducted any propaganda at the front, but only in his two terms in hospital. He would explain the sense of this propaganda. But here he was interrupted with the remark that there was only one way of conducting propaganda and that was by trying to circulate one's

ideas, and they knew what his ideas were. Then, in a passionate tone and manner, Moufflard exclaimed—"I am not anti-patriot! I have only tried to circulate my Socialist ideas. I do not think that that should be forbidden in a country which made the revolution of '89 and of 1830 and of 1848. I am not a partisan of peace at any price, but I look upon war as a relic of barbarism. One needs to have the mentality of Barres or von Bernhardi to think otherwise." To this the President answered calmly—"Nobody desires war in itself. It is for what is attained by war that we fight today."

Many old colleagues of Mlle. Brion next gave evidence. Their feelings about her seemed to vary somewhat, according as to whether they were still colleagues, still on the same staff, or had ceased to be so. In the former case they most generally declared that her patriotism was unexceptionable; many of the others said she was a notorious defeatist. Mlle. Jeanne Seguin, said she was an excellent colleague and had never held any subversive views, while her pacifism had nothing excessive about it. Then the President asked: "What is pacifism in time of war?" The witness waved her hands about and made vague gestures, but had no clear idea on the subject. Then a Deputy, M. Dalbiez, came to the witness bar and caused some sensation. He said that if Mlle. Brion was to be prosecuted, then various journalists and politicians should be prosecuted also, for only the previous day one might have read in certain newspapers some untrue communiques which might injure the morale of the country. Three years ago M. Clemenceau had published articles which he, M. Dalbiez, among others, approved of, and for which he might have been brought before a court-martial. M. Briand, himself, had written a letter in which he declared himself ready to enter upon parleys for peace under certain conditions. Then the President said: "The action of politicians may be useful in time of war. It is quite another question with Mlle. Brion." M. Dalbiez responded with, "There is no longer any Republic, if the citizens cannot express their opinions. The opinion of Parliament is too much cut and dried. Notwithstanding its good intention, the Chamber has not been able to exercise that useful action which it would have done if it had been sustained by public opinion."

A cousin of the accused came to say that she was a daughter of a French officer who fought in 1870. Having come originally from Metz, she could not be other than a good Frenchwoman. M. Paul Brutat, a literary man, said as a witness he could only give a mere opinion. He knew that Mlle. Brion had shown her extreme indignation when the Germans invaded Belgium. Without doubt she was a pacifist, but where was her defeatism? And what did the latter term signify? Did it mean by that there could be a single Frenchman who wished for the overthrow of his country? For his part, he was one of those who wished that the sacred union had not so far been a mere chimera, but had become a reality. Helène Brion now stood for liberty of conscience and he hoped for her acquittal.

And then there was a striking scene when M. Jean Longuet, the eminent Socialist leader, came along to give evidence for the schoolmistress. M. Longuet, speaking deliberately, said: "Helène Brion is one who does honor to education and to the Socialist Party. She is what we call a minoritaire. The term is a little inexact, because today the minoritaires are the majority in the party. She has the same ideas as 30 or 40 members of Parliament who might be here. They are those, for example, of my friend and colleague, Bouisson, naval high commissioner; if there are unworthy people, capable of doing the enemy's work, you will not find them among us. Helène Brion by her character is a good Frenchwoman. ('Thanks!' exclaimed the accused.) At the present time, any steps taken to punish those who think as she does would be steps taken toward promoting national discord. Nobody in France at the present time desires peace under the heel of German imperialism. In the interests of the country you will send Helène Brion back again to the little children whom she looks after and brings up." When M. Longuet was about to leave the witness bar, Colonel Maritz said to him, "Pardon, Monsieur Deputy, if the laws are bad let Parliament reform them. But we here are judges. Do you not know that our part is only that of applying the law?" M. Longuet answered: "That is understood, but there is the spirit and the letter. You are not a correctional tribunal, bound down by texts. And then, why prosecute her when you do not trouble yourself about the authors and printers of these pamphlets?"

There was much other testimony, and many passages between the accused and the court, and some impassioned speeches toward the close. The point was clearly a very fine one, and the prosecution was not very happy in the case. Eventually, as stated, sentences were passed which are not, in ordinary circumstances, to become operative. It was a notable case.

RETIRÉ FARMERS RETURN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Man.— Last week a representative of a Minneapolis syndicate was in this district endeavoring to buy land to be cropped this year, and offered as high as \$65 per acre for improved farms. The Portage Plains have been famous for three decades for the great crops of wheat produced on them. This spring has been remarkable for the number of sales of farm lands in this district. Resident farmers are well represented among the buyers, but a large number of farmers who had retired and been living in Winnipeg have become landowners once more and intend to operate their new holdings.

GERMAN U-BOATS AND SPANISH SHIPS

German Submarines Resume Operations in Full Force Against Spanish Shipping, After Pronounced Slackening

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—For a period before the recent elections there was what may be called a considerable intensification of the German U-boat policy toward Spain, that is to say, more Spanish ships than ever were being sunk; these outrages were a matter of almost daily occurrence, and more even than the usual ruthlessness was exhibited. It became the case that everything Spanish was sunk, and it was, in effect, a German proposition that it was impossible for a Spanish ship, whatever its destination, to contain anything that was not contraband. The Spanish notes of protest which followed each other to Berlin in a continual procession assumed a character of pathetic inutility, and though other reasons were operating, as is known, there is little doubt that Señor García Prieto, Premier at the time, felt that the situation was altogether too much for him. Then, whatever may be the reason, there was a pronounced slackening of these torpedoes, and for a time the sea seemed free for Spanish ships to sail from one port of the peninsula to another, and never out of sight of its own land all the time, as was not the case before. This immunity, however, was short lived, and may have been merely accidental, so to say, and simply due to the fact that for the time being the submarines were needed elsewhere.

The German operations against Spain have now been resumed, and in full force. It seems an extraordinary thing that they should have been started again on the very eve of the establishment of this very remarkable government of monarchical concentration, as it is called. A new interest evidently attaches to the situation now. It cannot be imagined that a thoroughly national government like this can for one moment permit itself to be satisfied to have its protests to Berlin completely ignored, as was the case with the mere party governments and the odd mixture of which the last one was composed, including strong Germanophile elements. Both the Count de Romanones and Señor Eduardo Dato, who have had to deal with Berlin before, are in this new Cabinet, and there is a very remarkable warning from a quarter not unassociated with the latter, as appears below.

The first of the new series of sinkings was that of the steamship Cristina of Bilbao, some members of her crew being lost. Almost immediately afterward the Soto-Aznar Company, also of Bilbao, received a telegram from its London agents that its ship, the Arno-Mendi, had been torpedoed and sunk, and the fate of certain members of the crew was unknown. The Arno-Mendi left Bilbao on March 5. She was a steamship of 4450 tons and was built in 1897, being registered at Bilbao in the following year. Until last year her name was the Bermeo. The Spanish trans-Atlantic steamer Montevideo, bound from Cadiz for South American ports, met a German submarine on her first day out. The commander of the submarine was good enough not to sink this fine and very innocent vessel, but obliged her to return to Cadiz and demanded of the captain his word of honor that he would not use his wireless on the way. More sinkings quickly followed. Another Bilbao steamer, the Guadalquivir, 3500 tons, belonging to the Taya Company, was on her return voyage from America with a cargo of cotton when she was torpedoed. The steamers Joliet-Joaquina and Arpillao suffered the same fate, and the Taya Company, who owned the latter as well as the Guadalquivir, now made a new and significant move, sending a demand to Madrid that until a settlement of the question of compensation should be reached with Berlin the Government should hand over to it one of the German ships which have been interned in Spanish ports since the beginning of the war.

If, as is implied, there is some significance in this last-named move, a first formal demand for one of the 70 or 80 ships that lie snugly berthed in Spanish harbors, and which, as is well known, are used as centers of German espionage, take note of the following editorial declaration in La Epoca, which is the organ of Señor Dato, Foreign Minister in the new Government, and with which the Marques de Valdeiglesias, the editor, is in very close touch all the time. La Epoca on the eve of the constitution of the new Government said: "Some days had passed without our merchant fleet suffering any injury from the German submarines, and now in a brief space of time we have had to lament the loss of two steamships, the Cristina and the Arno-Mendi. To make the injury all the greater and that it might be wanting in none of the special characteristics of a violent infraction of moral laws, we have to deplore also the loss of Spanish lives, of compatriots who by their efforts contributed to the maintenance of the mercantile communication with other countries, that communication which means life and strength to every nation. The Government, preoccupied by troubles at home which are soon to disappear, has perhaps not given attention to the significance of these offenses. It is a misfortune that in these present times, which demand our energy, the sacred union of the people, the indispensable basis of all action, should be wanting; but does the Government

believe, does the new Parliament that is about to assemble believe that this sort of thing can continue? The time has come for the patient resignation of Spain to have some limit. Far be it from us to show any bellicose attitude. We are absolutely and decidedly on the side of neutrality; but it must be preserved with dignity. There is reciprocity in the circumstances that Spain takes care of German interests all over the world, that we harbor German ships that they may be delivered back to her intact on the day of peace, that we vote credits for the interned Germans and guarantee to them a generous hospitality, while the submarines of the Central Powers sink our vessels and cause our sons to perish?" Let the Government think upon it, let Parliament think upon it, let all of us Spaniards think upon it, and let us decide according to our conscience."

It was a strange coincidence that only a day or two later one of these German submarines, which were prowling about the Spanish coast and watching for Spanish ships, should have put into the port of Ferrol in an injured state for sanctuary. Her commander signaled that he urgently needed permission to enter the port, as his craft had been badly damaged in a fight with three ships. A Spanish warship was sent out to meet it and to conduct it into the harbor. The submarine is one of 400 tons, carries 105 men, guns and has a crew of 30 men. According to the Spanish law in the matter which has been established during the war the submarine will be dismantled and turned at Ferrol until hostilities come to an end. This is the fifth German submarine that has entered Spanish water openly in this way, and there was one at Ferrol already before this new arrival came. One of the five, the U-293, escaped from Cadiz.

PLEA FOR ITALIAN SOLDIERS' BENEFIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—Signor Nitti has followed up the energetic campaign in which he urged upon Italians the duty of subscribing to the recent national loan with a strongly worded letter to the president of the Italian Federation of Societies for Action on the duty and necessity of supporting the National Institution for the soldiers' benefit.

He begins his letter by saying that,

in his exhortation to manufacturers and the well-to-do classes on the duty of subscription to the loan, he had spoken plainly and used no blandishments and he follows the same method in his letter. The loan, he declares, has been a magnificent success, but it only represents a first step, and further sacrifices will be needed if they are to obtain security against future discontent, as well as security from the enemy.

In a former circular on the subject of the loan, addressed to well-to-do persons and to those whom the war had enriched, he had asked them to subscribe liberally to the national undertaking for the soldiers' benefit. He had expressed the hope that at least a capital of 200,000,000 lire freely subscribed might be raised for this undertaking and that not less than 50,000,000 lire would be forthcoming at once.

It would not be difficult for the State to raise the amount by increased taxation, but this would give the soldiers the idea that the well-to-do classes were indifferent to them. They preferred spontaneous methods, but they were prepared to use compulsory methods. Every effort must be employed in the country's service and the means were easily found when there was a firm purpose of success which did not waver in the face of difficulties.

All their thoughts must turn toward the soldiers and these must realize that in this phase of the war in which the existence of the country was at stake sacrifices were expected from all of them and that these sacrifices must be made, but they must also realize that the non-combatants were ready to make every sacrifice for them and that tomorrow's duties were not forgotten in today's anxieties.

As soon as the necessary funds had been collected the National Institution would be put in working order and would be placed in the hands of competent people in the fields of industry, agriculture, and commerce, and all the great societies for action were meeting at this time.

Signor Nitti said that he expected that each would make a noteworthy contribution to the new institution for the soldiers' benefit. The measure of the contribution should be in proportion to the nobility of the object and the vastness of the undertaking. Offers of considerable sums had already been received and the treasure had received offerings of several millions from manufacturers, as well as offerings of 5 lire from some of the soldiers' mothers. Signor Nitti emphasized the especial seriousness of the present hour and declared that to fight with their utmost energy was not merely a virtue, it was a necessity.

They were fighting in defense of their liberty and national integrity. A fighting army needed material supplies and these they would give, but it also needed confidence, sympathy, and an atmosphere of decision and purpose. The example of Russia, now plunged into wretchedness and servitude, contained a lesson of the utmost value for them. It depended on their civil and military resistance whether or not they should be a great people. The soldiers at the front must feel that the whole nation was with them, and their military resistance was in proportion to their civil resistance. The establishment of the National Institution was a fine expression of confidence.

Signor Nitti affirmed that he expected all rich people to send their contributions to the treasury. Two hundred millions must be raised in a short time. They must all prepare, he declared, by means of their unity during the hard trial of the present, for the vast task of tomorrow.

LETTERS

Inconsistency as to Potatoes

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Of the many articles connected with the food supply calling for curtailment by householders, that of potatoes has caused me the most perplexity. During the past year, or since the appeal by the United States Government to conserve foods in general, I have, with my family, existed on at least half my potato rations, for three reasons: (1) The inordinate high cost. (2) The supposed shortage. (3) That the soldiers at home and overseas might be amply supplied.

I was in full sympathy with potato dealers, who, I was led to believe, were unable to meet the demand, and willingly paid the market price, even to \$1 a peck in times of especial stringency. Imagine, therefore, my surprise upon reading a press dispatch from Washington stating that millions of bushels of potatoes from the 1917 crop remained to be eaten before June, if we are to save this vast food supply. The reason given was that the eating of potatoes would release the wheat for needs across the seas, and if potato producers lose on last year's crop it will discourage production another year."

Now, last fall and winter I would have eaten more potatoes could I have obtained them for say 50 or 60 cents a peck; but instead I paid more and ate less. Now I am asked to buy and eat more, else they waste. Why would it not have been wiser, from an economical point (to say nothing of the advantage accruing to the dealer), to have required him to sell me more last winter at a reasonable price, than to have let him sell me less and find himself with a surplus left over?

When it is considered that the producer is aided by a farmers' loan bank, established especially for his benefit by the Federal Government, supplied with some free seed, and furnished with advice gratis from experts, is it consistent to let him withhold the product, forcing the consumer to rely more on wheat, thus creating a shortage in breadstuffs, with a consequent reduction in shipments abroad, only to find at the end of the season that the storehouses are overstocked with decaying potatoes?

If government officials had a knowledge of these portions of the Russian people in whose name we call a separate peace will never recognize this violation of the treaties of alliance which the separate peace has made an accomplished fact.

"In the name of the honor and of the dignity of Russia, in the name of her future and of her historic dignities, we protest against this peace which betrays Russia to Germany."

It is stated, further, that all the political parties, with the exception of the Bolsheviks, have protested against the separate peace.

(Signed) P. D. LAND.

Boston, May 2, 1918.

POTATO FLOUR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Arrangements are being made by the Ministry of Food to convert a portion of next year's potato crop into potato flour for purposes of preservation. This flour, however, will have to be placed in reserve and will not be available for direct use in the manufacture of bread. Potato bread will, therefore, continue to be made with potato mash as at present.

Ocean-to-Ocean Highway

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

No one of us, who for seven years have labored at the accomplishment of the Pikes Peak Ocean-to-Ocean Highway project seeks mention. But is it not news deserving notice that such construction, on a straight cross-country line from New York to San Francisco, has been effected at the cost of millions already, upon which millions more will be expended, in permanent hard-surface construction, and that steel markers guide from ocean to ocean?

It is of minor interest that A. W. Henderson of Colorado Springs, J. W. Deane of Aspen and J. K. Rouze of Burlington, Colorado, conceived the idea seven years ago and have got it along, unpaid for any service and without personal interest. Is it possible in this chiefest of lands to lay a more important route for military and commercial uses?

A single county in Missouri, Bu-

THE EDDY REFRIGERATORS

are made of

White Pine Wood

the best non-conductor and most suitable of all woods for the purpose.

Announcing the Arrival of
5000 Handkerchiefs at 19cTremont Street
Near West**Chandler & Co.**Established
a CenturyThousand Pairs
Chamoisette Gloves at 85c pr.

Great Sale—Two Thousand Pieces Lingerie at 1.00 and 2.00

concessions obtained—values in many instances twenty-five to fifty per cent more

Months ago this sale was started—some of our best makers made concessions which brought prices near where they were a year ago, when they bought their materials, laces, embroideries. Today these materials in many cases have doubled. Buy half a dozen or a dozen of any garment that pleases you—it is an investment, and one should supply the needs for a year.

Nightgowns — kimono — chemise — slip-ons — sleeveless — empire styles.

Chemises — envelope — step-in — plain — skirt — and vest styles.

Skirts — straight lines — cambric — nainsook — double panels — emb. and lace trimmed.

Camisoles — satin — crepe de chine — tailored — lace trimmed.

COATS

Serge and Gabardine Coats
For immediate wear

There will be hundreds of people interested in coats at 25.00 and 29.50, so we have made up a great offering at these prices, because at these prices some splendid coats can be procured—particularly those from our own quality serge which we furnished to the manufacturer, saving possibly five to ten dollars on a coat; others are in army cloth, Poiret twill and the tweed mixtures. In the misses' are three very effective "trench" models, while in the women's are some adaptations from higher priced coats in the street styles.

We advise customers to buy these now as we do not see how it will be possible for them to be duplicated later, for it is hard to get deliveries even now. Quite a number of higher priced coats have been marked down to these prices. Altogether there will be several hundred coats from which to choose—and every coat is of the quality and style for which Chandler & Co. are noted.

Coats and Capes

For women and misses

There are some truly wonderful values among the coats at 35.00 and 45.00 comprising a great lot of new coats and new capes which originally came into our department at the following prices—and to make the occasion still more interesting we have reduced the prices of a number of higher priced garments to the same prices—so that all in all it includes several hundred coats—and they are in fabrics such as the choice silvertones, crystals and Bolivias—and as for style, the principal features are the military closings, military pockets, many contrasting colors in facings.

As for the capes—they are the very last thing—in tricotine, evora and serge, and are in all the lengths from the short to the three-quarter. The vests of many of these capes show the pocket effects copied direct from the fur coatees.

\$25
and
\$29.50\$35
and
\$45

HATS

pokes — turbans
flare hats — sailors — close hats — tricornes

10.00 15.00 25.00

Earlier in the season same quality hats sold from 18.00 to 35.00

Included are the season's latest and smartest models—in large, medium and close hats—of the most fashionable shiny braids, combined with Georgettes, nets and laces—with trimmings of exquisite French flowers, smart wings and burnt feather novelties.

SILK DRESSES

At the beginning of the great dress selling season—in a Department doubled in size—preparations have been made for one of the greatest of all dress selling events.

DRESSES OF CREPE DE CHINE, pleated, with side panels

DRESS OF CHIFFON TAFFETA, coat style, for street wear

DRESSES OF FOULARD, with Georgette tunic

DRESSES OF GEORGETTE CREPE, tucked and pleated models

DRESSES OF SERGE, tailored and braid trimmed

DRESSES OF JERSEY, with pointed tunic skirts

DRESSES OF STRIPED TAFFETA, semi-tailored, with tunic skirts

20.00 25.00 29.50

In all about four hundred dresses will be presented—and this must be a strong presentation. Why? Well, it is just the beginning of the great Dress Selling Season. So, in addition to the above, there will be one hundred other dresses that were high priced. Some 35.00 and 45.00, but all will go in at 20.00, 25.00 and 29.50.

Other dresses in Satin and Serge

that are unusual at the prices.

COTTON
DRESSES
Just
Received

Gingham—Linens—Voiles

Gingham Dresses, with tunics, sash ties, surplice waists, 10.75 to 15.00. Voile Dresses, dark figured, striped and plain, showing overskirts, bias folds, soutache emb., organdie and net tr., 10.75 to 17.50. Linens, French materials, in straight-line and suit styles, also waistlines with tunic skirts. 10.75 to 16.50

SILK CUSTOM-MADE DRESSES

DRESSES OF GEORGETTE CREPE, draped and pleated

DRESSES OF FOULARD, long-line tunics

DRESSES OF FIGURED GEORGETTE, lace trimmed

DRESSES OF SATIN, semi-tailored street dresses

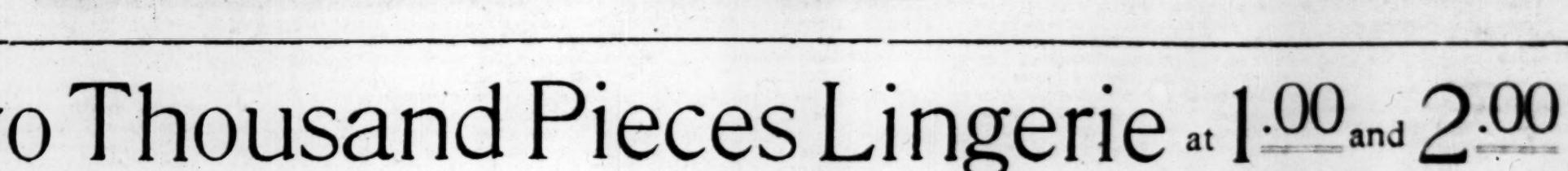
DRESSES OF CREPE DE CHINE, beaded and pleated

DRESSES OF NET AND LACE, for dinner and evening

\$35
and
\$45

NEW NEGLIGEES

Corduroy Robes, all silk, in colors.....	12.95
Tea Gowns, elaborately trimmed.....	22.50
House Coats, chiffon taffeta.....	12.95
Albatross Dr. Sacques, loose or belted.....	3.95 to 6.95
Crepe de Ch. Dressing Sacques.....	5.00 to 10.95
Dress Aprons, percale and gingham.....	1.95 to 2.95
Red Cross Aprons, cambric.....	1.50 to 1.75



Great French Dressmakers' Sales

Comprising the stock of a noted French dressmaker of more than thirty years' experience. The purchase amounts to about \$35,000.00 worth of goods at the dressmakers' prices—which has been priced at less than

Half Price

SILKS—mostly from France, both plain and fancy weaves; also chiffons and thin silks, dress fabrics and white goods.

LACES, ROBES and TUNICS—real laces—French machine-made laces—trimmings—garnitures—robes—tunics, most of which was imported.

Note—In this sale, notwithstanding the scarcity of laces, trimmings, silks and other materials that go to make a fashionable dressmaker's stock—many are priced

One-half the actual cost and less

SUITS

WOMEN'S AND MISSES'

Twenty Styles in Navy Serge

All priced 35.00

Many of the suits are from our own serge, which cannot be duplicated again at this price. Most of them are copies of higher priced models. There are coats in the irregular cut, with narrow belts and pique vests—suits showing the ripple back—strictly tailored and semi-tailored suits with snug shoulders and tight sleeves.

Misses' Jersey Suits, 25.00 to 35.00

We are told that we have the most stylish assortment of jersey suits. We mention and emphasize them because they are well made, and they do not come in the hackneyed styles either. Some tailors, though they should get the latest styles, keep on making their garments along the old lines—ours are the new ones. And they are only priced 25.00, 29.50, 35.00.

Women's
Navy
Serge
Suit, \$45

Organdie Waists

Organdie Waists, in soft shades of rose, lavender, flesh, blue, bisque and nile, also white. Fluting around the Fauntroy collar and cuffs, large crochet buttons and a black ribbon bow are the features of interest in these blouses. Another model with picot edged collar and cuffs.

2.95

9.50 to 12.75

PLEA MADE FOR TZECHO-SLOVAKS

Professor Masaryk Heads Movement for Liberation of Bohemia — The Tzecho-Slovak Army and Case for Freedom

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

PETROGRAD, Russia.—Few of the many movements going forward for national rehabilitation have gained more steadily in popular favor than that for the liberation of Bohemia and the Tzecho-Slovak peoples.

One of the foremost advocates in this great movement is undoubtedly Professor Masaryk, deputy of the Austrian Reichsrat and head of the liberation movement in Bohemia. Leaving Prague shortly after the outbreak of the war owing to the fact that he was threatened with imprisonment, Professor Masaryk came to England, and immediately began to devote himself to making known to the English-speaking people the aims and aspirations of his fellow countrymen. That is over three years ago and, since that time, Professor Masaryk has been remitting in his efforts. It was largely due to him that the famous Tzecho-Slovak Army was formed in Russia. "Professor Masaryk's army" as it was called, which, after the revolution in that country was practically the only force to offer effective resistance to the Austro-German advance.

One of Professor Masaryk's two daughters, Miss Alice Masaryk, was condemned in 1916, by the Austrian authorities to be shot, but was subsequently released from prison. Professor Masaryk has frequently stated the Tzecho-Slovak case in interviews and articles and in any way that presented itself to him, and he has always done so with marked ability.

The question was set forth with particular clearness in the declaration sent by the Tzecho-Socialists in Great Britain and France to the conference of the Labor Party in Notting-

ham some months ago.

"The Austrian Slavs and Latins," this declaration says, "who form the majority of the population in Austria-Hungary, but are at the mercy of the ruling minority, the Germans and Magyars, have several times and in unmistakable language declared, as far as they could without incurring the risk of being imprisoned or executed, the desire and aspiration of their peoples to be liberated from the Hapsburg yoke. On May 30, 1917, the Jugo-Slav deputies declared in the Reichsrat in the name of 7,000,000 Austrian Southern Slavs, the desire of all Jugo-Slavs to be united in a state of their own, while Mr. Stanek, President of the Bohemian Union, declared in the name of all the Tzecho-Slav deputies, representing 10,000,000 Tzecho-Slovaks, that they intend to work for the union of all branches of the Tzecho-Slovak people in a democratic Bohemian State. When peace negotiations were opened with Russia, our Tzecho comrade, Mr. Tusa, expressly declared in the Reichsrat, on Dec. 6, that 'Count Czernin does not represent the nations of Austria, and has no right to speak in their name being merely the plenipotentiary of the dynasty. The Tzecho-Slovaks want independence; if it is high treason to ask for liberty and independence, then let us say at once that each one of us is a traitor.'

"Gladstone rightly denounced Austria," the declaration continues, "as the unflinching foe of freedom in every country of Europe. During this war the Austrian autocrats did not hesitate to use the most barbarous methods to suppress every movement of her Slav subjects aiming at national freedom or democracy. Thousands of Slavs were sent to prison on mere suspicion, and many were sentenced to death by military tribunals without a fair trial and without evidence. Press censorship is nowhere else so strict as in Austria. The brutalities perpetrated by the Austrians and Magyars in Galicia and Bosnia are no less appalling than the crimes committed by the Germans in Poland and Belgium; the number of persons hanged in Galicia alone was stated by the Polish Socialist Deputy Daszyński to be over 60,000."

After insisting that it was only the existence and alliance of Austria-Hungary which enabled Germany to defy the world, the declaration says: "Germany can only then be prevented from repeating her present exploits, if the 30,000,000 Austrian Slavs and Latins are completely liberated, and thus prevented from being again exploited from the military, economic and political point of view by the Germans and Magyars in the interests of Prussian militarism and imperialism. Realizing this, thousands of Austrian Tzechos and Southern Slavs have been valiantly fighting against Austria on the different fronts since the outbreak of the war; many of them have been decorated for bravery with the highest Russian, Serbian and Rumanian orders. Today an autonomous Tzecho-Slovak Army is being formed on the western front which will consist of at least 80,000 men. This, besides the Allies' note to President Wilson proclaiming the liberation of the Tzecho-Slovaks, is a clear recognition on the part of the Allies of the de facto sovereignty of the Tzecho-Slovak nation. The Tzecho-Slovaks are justly proud to be one of the Allies, and to fight on their side for the principles of justice and liberty."

The following decree relating to a Tzecho-Slovak Army, and signed by the President of the French Republic, M. Poincaré, the French Premier, M. Clemenceau, and the Foreign Secretary, M. Pichon, has been published in the Official Journal of the French Republic. It indicates in the most forcible way possible how concrete the Tzecho-Slovak movement for liberation has become.

1. The Tzecho-Slovaks, organized in an autonomous army and recogniz-

ing from the military point of view the superior authority of the French High Command, will fight under their own flag against the Central Powers.

2. This national army is placed, from the political point of view, under the direction of the Tzecho-Slovak National Council, whose headquarters are in Paris.

3. The formation of the Tzecho-Slovak Army, as well as its further work, are assured by the French Government.

4. The Tzecho-Slovak Army will be subject to the same dispositions as regards organization, hierarchy, administration and military discipline as those in force in the French Army.

5. The Tzecho-Slovak Army will be recruited from among:

(a) Tzecho-Slovaks at present serving with the French Army;

(b) Tzecho-Slovaks from other countries authorized to be transferred into the Tzecho-Slovak Army; and

(c) Tzecho-Slovaks, who will voluntarily enter this army for the duration of the war.

6. Further ministerial instructions will settle the application of this decree.

7. The President of the War Cabinet, the Secretary of War and the Foreign Secretary are charged each in his own sphere, to bring into effect the present decree, which will be published in the Bulletin des Lois and inserted in the Journal Officiel de la République Française.

In a covering letter, dated December 16, 1917, and addressed to M. Poincaré, the French Premier and the Foreign Secretary declared:

"France has always supported by all means in her power the national aspirations of the Tzechos and Slovaks. The number of volunteers of this nationality, who at the outbreak of the war enlisted to fight under the French flag, is considerable; the gaps created in their ranks prove unquestionably the ardor with which they fought against our enemies.

"Certain allied governments, especially the Russian Provisional Government, did not hesitate to authorize the formation on our front of units composed of Tzecho-Slovaks who have escaped from the oppression of their enemy.

"It is only just, that these nationalities should be given means of defending, under their own flag and side by side with us, the cause of right and liberty of peoples, and it will be in accord with French traditions to assist the organization of an autonomous Tzecho-Slovak Army."

"An exile from Bohemia, with a price set upon his head by the Austrian Government," was how Prof. T. G. Masaryk described himself to a representative of this paper in London, some two years ago. He was in his study at Hampstead, the windows of which looked out over the hills away beyond the Heath. "Just about a year ago," he went on, "I was compelled to leave Prague owing to the persecution of Bohemian politicians by the Austrian Government. I have many friends in prison, but I departed before being arrested, being convinced that I could better accomplish the great objects I had in view if I were free than if confined to a prison cell. I would have been arrested had I stayed, for I was and always have been in opposition to the Austrian Government."

Any review of Professor Masaryk's career shows that this last statement is abundantly true. Few men, indeed, have urged more insistently the utter necessity that the Tzecho people, if they desire to attain the freedom and development for which they are so eminently capable, "should break away from the conservative reactionary domination of Austria."

Professor Masaryk is a native of Hodonin in Moravia, and his first essay in a calling was that of a blacksmith. No doubt he was a good blacksmith, for Professor Masaryk does well almost anything he attempts, but he quickly realized that his work lay in other channels. A natural love of learning inclined him to the idea of becoming a teacher. He made several attempts and finally came to the Latin school and University in Vienna. His career was rapid and remarkable, and a few years later found him holding the position of Privatdozent of Philosophy in the University of Vienna.

Three years later, he returned to his own country as professor at the new Bohemian University in Prague. It was about this time that the future political writer and able pamphleteer in Professor Masaryk began to show himself. He founded the critical journal Athenaeum in 1883, and then, as his influence increased in political matters, his thoughts naturally turned toward the Reichstag in Vienna.

In due course he was elected a deputy, and went up to the Austrian capital. It was, however, quickly born in upon him that, at that time, he could do better away from Vienna devoting all his energies, as he put it, to the "moral education of his own people." That was in 1893. Some 14 years later, however, namely in 1907, he was once again elected a deputy, and the movement to "change Austria into a democratic federation of nations."

As far as the Austrian authorities were concerned, the professor proved himself a veritable enfant terrible. He bitterly opposed Austria's plan for the annexation of Bosnia, whilst it was Professor Masaryk who, in the face of all manner of opposition, succeeded in proving that the Austrian embassy in Belgrade had fabricated the forgery used in the notorious Agram and Friedjung trials. And so it went on until the outbreak of the present struggle.

Through it all, in his "spare time," Professor Masaryk has devoted himself whole-heartedly to literature. He is a voluminous writer, and has a long series of books to his credit. He is, moreover, catholic in his tastes. Thus he has written a book on Hume and a book on Pascal, and he deals with his own special subject in "The Bohemian Question," published in 1896. Then he has written on concrete logic and on the foundation of Marxism. Just before the war came his "Philosophy of History and Religion in Russia," whilst shortly after the war began he published his book "The Problem of Small Nations in the European Crisis."

The rest of his story has already been told, how at the outbreak of the war he fled from Prague, and, ultimately, came to London by way of Switzerland and Italy. Since then Professor Masaryk has devoted himself utterly to the cause of Tzecho-Slovak freedom. It was said of him three years ago that this cause, which he has so much at heart, occupied his entire time, and all his thoughts."

Such a statement is, if possible, more than ever true of him today.

WOMAN WINS IN ORATORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—For the first time in the history of the Northern Oratorical League, a woman student, Miss Erma B. Blaine, of Northwestern University, captured first place in the twenty-eighth annual contest here last night. The subject of her oration was:

"The Hope of a Greater Democracy." Second place was won by Paul A. Brees of the University of Illinois, and third place by Walter B. Heyler of Minnesota. The universities of Michigan, Northwestern, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois and Minnesota and Oberlin College were represented.

FUEL QUESTION IN MANITOBA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—T. I. Deacon, Provincial Fuel Administrator, yesterday, declared that it is the duty of the municipal government to take steps to forestall the threatened fuel shortage during the coming winter.

He is of the opinion that municipalities must construct storage facilities and take whatever other steps are necessary to secure the immediate reception of coal shipments from the western mines.

MAPLE SUGAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

SHERBROOKE, Que.—The maple sugar and syrup harvest is over for the season of 1918, and on the whole it was fully up to the average of other years in the Eastern Townships. The outlook at the beginning of the season was by no means bright, but toward the end the flow of sap increased, and in many places the quality turned out to be very superior. The price is higher than in other years.

PRESENT POSITION OF THE ARMENIANS

Boghos Pasha Nubar, President of National Armenian Delegation, Speaks of More Massacres and Extermination

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The situation of Armenia, which has always been precarious, is now particularly distressing. Little or no news comes from those devastated regions since the Turks have reoccupied the territories formerly liberated by the Russian advance. Communications are cut. The telegraph is destroyed, and even official Armenian circles receive but the scant information contained in the daily press concerning the present situation of their unfortunate compatriots once again subjected to the cruelty of Turkish domination.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor accordingly called on Boghos Pasha Nubar, president of the National Armenian Delegation, who made the following interesting statement on the subject:

"Since the capitulation of Brest-Litovsk," he said, "which delivered to the Turks those territories liberated at the outbreak of the war, the Armenian nation is undoubtedly undergoing one of the most tragic phases of its history. The Turks have taken advantage of the situation to massacre and exterminate, and, in order to possess some semblance of an excuse, they accuse the Armenians of massacring in their turn the Moslem populations of the Empire!"

"Once again, the Armenians are defending their homes and their lives with the utmost energy. They are opposing a dogged resistance, aided by the Georgian troops of the Caucasus, which have joined forces with them to face the common danger. Far from losing courage, they have entire faith that when the hour of the final victory of the Allies shall strike, those ideals of humanity and of justice proclaimed by President Wilson (and which will have become the very basis of the peace aims of the Entente) will eventually triumph and definitely deliver the survivors of the Armenian nation from a régime of oppression and of bloodshed."

"And," added Boghos Pasha Nubar,

"do not forget to tell your readers that the Armenians are one and all convinced of the ultimate victory of the Entente, which will be settled on the occidental theater of the war."

"I am particularly happy to seize the opportunity you thus offer me," he continued, "to express once again the deep sense of gratitude Armenians feel toward the people of the United States, whose magnificent charitable effort relieved many hundreds of thousands of victims of the first massacres of 1915. In no other country were the proofs of active sympathy or of human solidarity manifested to such an extent, or with such marvelous results. The eminent President of the United States, Mr. Woodrow Wilson, himself encouraged this fine humanitarian movement, and in July, 1916, and in October, 1917, he twice issued decrees consecrating Armenian days, which were to be devoted to collecting funds in the whole extent of the territory of the United States.

"Enormous sums, surpassing all expectations, were thus raised and forwarded to Armenia, where they were distributed, saving thousands upon thousands from starvation."

"The Armenians will never forget all that has been done for them. They are especially grateful to the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief which, under the presidency of Dr. James Barton, has been the very life of this wonderful propaganda. The committee revealed to the whole world all the horrors of crimes committed against a Christian people, and, thanks to its admirable organization, it succeeded in raising more than \$7,000,000, which sum was forwarded to its destination, in spite

of many difficulties opposed to the efforts of the committee.

"It is impossible, however, that the action of the United States should confine itself to relieving the objects of Turkish barbarity. Armenians have absolute confidence that the great American democracy will help them to obtain justice and freedom. The American missionaries who, for more than half a century, have been the most efficient agents of education and of civilization amongst Armenians, can attest, if need be, that the latter are worthy of this aid. And they may be assured, on the other hand, that their missions will always be gratefully welcomed in liberated Armenia where they will no doubt achieve finer results than in Turkey, where, in my opinion, German domination will make itself felt in the future even more strongly than before the war."

"We know that there exist in allied countries, and even in the United States, certain misinformed persons who continue to believe that after the war it will be possible to maintain our Christian populations under Turkish domination by obtaining for them new promises of reforms with certain controls. American missionaries, however, have been eyewitnesses of the periodical massacres of 1895-96, and of 1909 and especially of the abominable deportations of a whole nation during the present war. And we are convinced that they will not fail to oppose this solution which the very religion they practice and teach could not fail to condemn."

"One cannot forget that the reforms promised by the treaties of Berlin and of Cyprus have remained a dead letter, that all the obstructions of the Powers have been in vain, and that the favorite diplomacy of the Porte has always consisted in eluding its engagements, as recently again in the case of the Reform Act of February, 1914."

"As soon as war was declared, and even before taking part in the conflict, Turkey repudiated the act it had just signed and inaugurated new massacres and deportations which surpassed in horror all those which had preceded them. After such events, how could one still preserve the slightest illusion as to the possibility of the Turks respecting their engagements, or of establishing a government of justice for those populations which they detain by sheer force? Have they not proved their inability of governing themselves and still more of governing the Christian nations of the Empire? Have we not had sufficient experience and could we thus forget the same errors once again? Surely the Peace Conference will not tolerate this."

**POLITICS BARRED
IN WAR MATTERS**

Chairman Hays of the Republican Committee Says the Party Is for Peace Through Victory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Chairman Will H. Hays of the Republican National Committee, who arrived here yesterday to open local headquarters, said that so far as the committee was concerned there would be no politics in the Republican fall campaign, in anything affecting the war.

Mr. Hays has just returned from an extensive trip through the Far West.

He stated that the West as a unit was behind the war and that the Republican Party from coast to coast was committed to the peace-through-victory program of the Wilson Administration.

The Armenians will never forget all that has been done for them. They are especially grateful to the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief which, under the presidency of Dr. James Barton, has been the very life of this wonderful propaganda. The committee revealed to the whole world all the horrors of crimes committed against a Christian people, and, thanks to its admirable organization, it succeeded in raising more than \$7,000,000, which sum was forwarded to its destination, in spite

of many difficulties opposed to the efforts of the committee.

"It is impossible, however, that the action of the United States should confine itself to relieving the objects of Turkish barbarity. Armenians have absolute confidence that the great American democracy will help them to obtain justice and freedom. The American missionaries who, for more than half a century, have been the most efficient agents of education and of civilization amongst Armenians, can attest, if need be, that the latter are worthy of this aid. And they may be assured, on the other hand, that their missions will always be gratefully welcomed in liberated Armenia where they will no doubt achieve finer results than in Turkey, where, in my opinion, German domination will make itself felt in the future even more strongly than before the war."

"We know that there exist in allied countries, and even in the United States, certain misinformed persons who continue to believe that after the war it will be possible to maintain our Christian populations under Turkish domination by obtaining for them new promises of reforms with certain controls. American missionaries, however, have been eyewitnesses of the periodical massacres of 1895-96, and of 1909 and especially of the abominable deportations of a whole nation during the present war. And we are convinced that they will not fail to oppose this solution which the very religion they practice and teach could not fail to condemn."

"One cannot forget that the reforms promised by the treaties of Berlin and of Cyprus have remained a dead letter, that all the obstructions of the Powers have been in vain, and that the favorite diplomacy of the Porte has always consisted in eluding its engagements, as recently again in the case of the Reform Act of February, 1914."

"As soon as war was declared, and even before taking part in the conflict, Turkey repudiated the act it had just signed and inaugurated new massacres and deportations which surpassed in horror all those which had preceded them. After such events, how could one still preserve the slightest illusion as to the possibility of the Turks respecting their engagements, or of establishing a government of justice for those populations which they detain by sheer force? Have they not proved their inability of governing themselves and still more of governing the Christian nations of the Empire? Have we not had sufficient experience and could we thus forget the same errors once again? Surely the Peace Conference will not tolerate this."

SOCIALIST EDITOR SENTENCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ROCK ISLAND, Ill.—Lee Lang, editor of the Muscatine County Socialist, was sentenced in Davenport on Friday to two years in the federal penitentiary and fined \$5000 for violation of the Espionage Act. In pronouncing sentence Judge Wade was bitter in denunciation of the evils of socialism in peace and in war. Lang had been convicted for bootlegging earlier in the term.

LEASING SOLDIERS' HOMESTEADS

SIR ROBERT BORDEN TALKS TO FARMERS

Maintains Urgent Necessity for New Military Order, but Realizes Farmers' Difficulties and Promises Help

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—In splendid and impressive sentences, Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada, today told a delegation of Ontario farmers that the new military order was necessary and would have to be enforced.

The farmers requested the Government not to call up young men engaged in agriculture for the present, as they feared their farming operations would be seriously interfered with. Those presenting the arguments on behalf of the farmers said that their appeal was by no means prompted by disloyalty but rather by a desire to serve the country, and the men at the front in what they considered the best way.

In the course of his reply, Sir Robert Borden spoke as follows:

"I want you to fully understand that there is a side of the situation which you do not seem to fully realize. I have been twice in France, once in 1915, and again in 1916, and I cannot bring myself to stop short of any measure to give our soldiers the support that they deserve."

"We talk of hardships an' sorrows here in Canada. We have had hardships and God knows, too much sorrow, but we have no conception of what is going on in France at the present time and what it means. Production is absolutely essential, and the most commanding duty of the Government is to see that it is carried on, but if we waited for further exemptions and more tribunals and our men are decimated or destroyed, what kind of an answer would it be to say that although they were destroyed and decimated, we have increased our production? These are some of the things that those in responsibility have to take into account in doing our duty. We must have production as best we can. But the Government must also consider the important and urgent need for men. I tell you, on my responsibility as a Minister of the Crown, that that need was never so urgent as today."

"If that British line, part of which our men are holding, breaks I do not know where you would get a market for your produce. You must realize that this is a grave responsibility cast upon the Government, and that we did not take up this measure without the most serious consideration. It is a question which might make any man of any proper feeling and real imagination sweat blood before they could reach a conclusion. We came to this conclusion to which duty seemed to impel us. I, for one, cannot bring myself to adopt any course which would not provide for reinforcements for the men over there."

Continuing, Sir Robert explained that the Government would endeavor to make the best possible arrangement for assistance to the farmers. They were taking a national registration of all the people. This method had been successfully carried out in Great Britain and France.

"I hope you will realize the awful responsibility which rests on myself and on my colleagues if we stayed our hand in sending forward reinforcements," declared Sir Robert. "After giving the whole matter our best consideration, we could not see any better or safer course than the one we have followed. I beg of you that you will look at it in that light. I do not minimize the difficulties which you have to overcome. We belong to a race which is never stronger, firmer or truer than when confronting difficulties which seem insurmountable."

Other ministers who addressed the delegation were Major-General Mewburn, Minister of Militia; the Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture, and the Hon. N. W. Rowell, president of the Council.

The first named said that if Canadians were to sit down and wring their hands they were not worthy of their race. It was in times of trouble that the Anglo-Saxon race was greatest. He added, "I have an unpleasant and disagreeable duty, but I intend to carry it out to the best of my ability."

The Minister of Agriculture also backed up the Premier in a well-reasoned speech. He said that the delegation knew what the issue was as well as he did. "The issue was human liberty. Germany today aimed at world-wide domination."

Mr. Rowell was equally emphatic in speaking of the urgency of the situation.

There is every sign of the present session of the House of Commons being brought to a speedy conclusion. Last week it was stated in the lobbies that the House might be prorogued by May 10, while the 15th was given as the absolute limit of the life of Parliament's first session under a Unionist regime. Today the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, brought in a motion which proved that the rumors had more basis of truth than usually the case with lobby rumors.

The Premier moved that after Monday next, until the end of the session, the House should meet at 11 o'clock each day, which will give three sittings for each working day of the week, morning, afternoon and night. In presenting his motion, Sir Robert said that certain reasons made it highly desirable that Ministers should be relieved from their duties in Parliament at no very distant date.

After a few words from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the leader of the Opposition, the motion was agreed to.

ENTENTE CONFERENCE IN ITALY Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—It is stated that the next conference of the allied prime ministers and foreign ministers will

be held in one of the cities of Italy. At a recent Cabinet meeting the attention of the ministers is reported to have been occupied, among other things, with the Premier's accounts of the last conferences in Paris and London, and with a detailed statement from Signor Crespi of agreements arrived at in London with regard to the food supply. The military situation was also considered with a view to the adoption of certain important measures. A number of internal matters were also considered by the Cabinet. It is said to be the intention of the Government to meet Parliament frequently, and especially when the cooperation and support of the two chambers is needed.

SCHOOL TEACHERS AWARDED PRIZES

BOSTON, Mass.—Seven Massachusetts school teachers have been awarded prizes by the National Board for Historical Service at Washington for the excellence of their essays on "Why the United States Is at War."

The contest, announced last November, for schools in 15 states, closed recently, and the local awards have just been announced as follows:

First, William T. Miller, 133 Tyndale Street, Roslindale; Agassiz Grammar School, Jamaica Plain; second, Caroline C. Richards, 5 Lambert Avenue, Roxbury, Dillaway School; third, K. A. Totch, Central Village; fourth, Agnes R. Hulley, John Winthrop School, Roxbury; fifth, Frances J. Bagwell, 5 Spring Street, North Plymouth; sixth, Mary A. Lynch, Holyoke; seventh, Margaret E. Foster, Martin School, Roxbury.

The contest was in charge of Prof. Arthur L. Andrews of Tufts College, and the committee of awards comprised Professor Harlow, Simmons College, John Hayes, Hyde Park High School, and Professor Hodders, Wellesley College.

INTERFERING WITH PRODUCTION ALLEGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Charged with being one of the ringleaders of the weavers' strike at the West Boylston Manufacturing plant, Easthampton, and interfering with the production of goods for the United States Government, also with obtaining money under false pretense in connection with exemption claims, Joseph Pytko, alias Daniel Burns, of Easthampton, was arraigned Friday afternoon before United States Commissioner John L. Rice in the post office building here. He pleaded not guilty and a hearing was set for May 11 before Commissioner Rice. Bail was fixed at \$500 and was fastened.

Pytko was arrested in Easthampton by Fred J. Weyand of Boston, a special United States agent from the Department of Justice. It is alleged that about July 15, 1917, Pytko aided Stanislaw Michalski of Easthampton to evade the draft act. It is claimed that Pytko received \$50 from Michalski, for which the former promised to get him exempted.

BATES COLLEGE MAN WINS

WATERVILLE, Me.—Arthur E. Tarbell of Bates College, was the winner of the annual Maine intercollegiate speaking contest on the subject of prohibition held tonight at Colby College. George S. Brooks of the Bangor Theological Seminary was second. Honorable mention was awarded Earle S. Brooks of Colby.

New Commander of Northeastern Department an Illinois Man

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Brig.-Gen. John W. Ruckman, U. S. A., who is to succeed Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston as commander of the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., will probably assume charge of the department at once. He is a native of Illinois, and entered West Point Military Academy in 1878. In 1883 he was made second lieutenant in the fifth artillery, and in 1891 was promoted to first lieutenant and assigned to the fourth artillery. He was graduated from the artillery school in the following year.

BOSTON MEN AT CAMP REVIEWED

Three Hundred First Regiment Passes by With Members Bearing Full Equipment, Including Supply Train, Kitchens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—A review of the entire three hundred first regiment of infantry, known locally as "Boston's Own," was held here this morning. Col. Frank Tompkins was the reviewing officer, and the regiment was led by Lieut.-Col. Moore N. Fells. In the line were the men with full equipment, also the supply train and the traveling kitchens.

For the purpose of training officers and enlisted men in the care of horses and mules, a horse show will be held here on May 17, under the auspices of the three hundred first regiment of engineers. The first event will be for single mounts among the enlisted men, and the second for single mounts among the officers. Other classes are for pack mules to be shown under the saddle; another is for polo ponies owned by officers, and a third is a gas mask mule race. In the latter event the riders will be dismounted and the mules without saddles or blankets. At the command "Gas shell," the men will be required to adjust their gas masks, and mount and ride the mules a distance of one furlong.

Event 11 will be an inter-allied relay race, open to teams of four officers from the French, British and United States armies. Each team will ride four laps of one furlong each on government mules. Other classes are for four-line teams and four artillery teams, and must interest us in the occasion.

The three hundred and fourth infantry regiment has broken camp in the Still River region, where they have been passing the last few days engaged in all kinds of combat maneuvers.

Next week it is expected there will be an inspection of the entire three hundred and third machine gun battalion, and Brigadier-General Evans of the one hundred and fifty-second brigade will probably be inspecting officer.

Sergt. Alfred McIntyre of West Newton, Mass., has been promoted to the rank of regimental sergeant-major of the three hundred and first regiment, and will take charge of the personnel work. Capt. Harry Parkman of Boston, Mass., a Harvard graduate in the class of 1915, has been transferred from the one hundred and fifty-first infantry brigade headquarters to the three hundred and fourth infantry, and he will also act as personnel officer.

Brig.-Gen. Ruckman

New Commander of Northeastern Department an Illinois Man

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Brig.-Gen. John W. Ruckman, U. S. A., who is to succeed Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston as commander of the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., will probably assume charge of the department at once. He is a native of Illinois, and entered West Point Military Academy in 1878. In 1883 he was made second lieutenant in the fifth artillery, and in 1891 was promoted to first lieutenant and assigned to the fourth artillery. He was graduated from the artillery school in the following year.

and in 1898-1899 served with the second and seventh artillery regiments, receiving his commission as captain in 1899.

In 1906 he was made a major in the artillery corps, and five years later was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the coast artillery corps. His next promotion was to an inspector-general in 1911, followed by a commission as colonel of the coast artillery in 1912.

In 1915 he was graduated from the Army War College, and was later stationed at Laredo, Tex. Soon after the reorganization of the military forces of the country in 1917, he was given command of the Southern Department, with headquarters at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. Brigadier-General Ruckman is to be succeeded by Maj.-Gen. Willard A. Holbrook, U. S. A.

Rhode Island State Guard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Governor Beeckman, through Adjutant-General Abbott, has issued an order establishing a tentative organization for the new state guard, for which an appropriation of \$50,000 has been made, to be expended under the direction of the Governor and the regular state military officials. In addition to companies of infantry, there will be a machine-gun detachment, a sanitary department, and headquarters and supply companies. Col. Alvin A. Barker is on command of the state guard, which was authorized by the General Assembly on April 19.

Signal Branch of Navy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Naval reservists, as well as regulars, are eligible for the new signal branch of the navy. Information concerning which has been given out by Commander G. G. Mitchell. Quartermasters and seamen who become familiar with the dot and dash code and semaphoring, and have a good knowledge of the Blue Jacket's Manual, will be assigned to signaling duties. They will be in practically the same status as radio electricians, and will not be required to do any other duties than signaling.

Opportunities are open to girls to enlist as yeowomen, as an order has been issued to the effect that all reservists as well as regulars must go sea after having done six months' shore duty. In addition to earning a set monthly wage, they will receive subsistence allowances of \$1.25 a day which amounts to \$37.50 a month.

Lieut. B. J. Doherty has been placed in charge of the marine recruiting station at Scollay Square, succeeding Capt. H. C. Daniels, who has been retired.

Lieutenant Doherty was recently advanced from second to first lieutenant, marking his second promotion since the opening of the present year.

Twenty-seven men were enlisted in the navy on Friday, and 67 in the naval reserve.

CAREFUL BUYING OF MEAT IS ASKED

National and State Food Administrators Urge Householders to Substitute Fish and Dairy Products as Much as Possible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—In statements from the national and state food administrations, the Allies have found it necessary to reduce the consumption of all kinds of meats and poultry to an average of about one and one-quarter pounds per week per person in order that no further draft should be made upon shipping that is now required for the transport of our soldiers. Our consumption of meat is about three and one-quarter pounds per week per person and if we are to make both ends balance during the short marketing season, we must have further economy.

If the public will continue in the rigorous elimination of waste and will further economize by reducing the quantity prepared for each meal of all kinds of meats and poultry, more particularly beef, and will restrict their purchases accordingly, the Food Administration hopes that the necessary balance can be maintained. A general adherence to these recommendations will avoid the inconvenience which arises in many directions from the 'meatless' days and will cause less interference in the daily preparation of food.

Henry B. Endicott, State Food Administrator, issued this statement:

The object of this statement is very plain: that is, that just for the present the Food Administration is not going to appoint special days or special meals that we shall refrain from meat, but really asks us, as patriotic citizens, to always bear in mind every minute that every bit of saving we can make on meat is a help in this crisis.

"Therefore it is the plain duty of all our citizens of Massachusetts to keep this thought in mind and conduct themselves so that when our boys come home from the war we can look them in the eye and say: 'We have done everything possible at home while you were fighting for us abroad to keep the necessary supplies going forward to you all the time without interruption.'

"Do not for a moment let up on the saving of wheat; each one is asked to add to it all that loyalty and patriotism demands to increase the saving of meat for shipment. This is a question for each man and woman to decide for himself or herself."

W. C. Davis of the local Bureau of Markets, in charge of the meat division, makes the following statement:

"The Food Administration is extremely desirous of securing economy in the consumption of all kinds of meats without the re-installation of the 'meatless' day for the present.

The seasonal decline in the volume of animals to market is now in progress and its volume will undoubtedly further decrease during the next few months as is usual, but the probable amount of such decrease is yet obscure.

"The necessities for shipment abroad to our army and the Allies are very large and amount to roughly 75,000,-

000 pounds of meat and meat products of all kinds per week, as against a pre-war normal of less than 15,000,000 pounds.

Even with these large shipments, the Allies have found it necessary to reduce the consumption of all kinds of meats and poultry to an average of about one and one-quarter pounds per week per person in order that no further draft should be made upon shipping that is now required for the transport of our soldiers. Our consumption of meat is about three and one-quarter pounds per week per person and if we are to make both ends balance during the short marketing season, we must have further economy.

"If the public will continue in the rigorous elimination of waste and will further economize by reducing the quantity prepared for each meal of all kinds of meats and poultry, more particularly beef, and will restrict their purchases accordingly, the Food Administration hopes that the necessary balance can be maintained. A general adherence to these recommendations will avoid the inconvenience which arises in many directions from the 'meatless' days and will cause less interference in the daily preparation of food.

"There is now a seasonal abundance of milk products which can well be substituted in various forms. The shortage of fish during the past several months due to the necessity of naval requisitioning of trawlers and enlistment of fishermen for the navy, should soon be considerably relieved by the expansion which has been arranged in other forms of fishing."

Another change in the Elevated bill has been made in the section requiring its acceptance by the stockholders.

As drafted redrafted the section provides that a majority of the stock of the Boston Elevated and a majority of the stock of the West End Company must accept. The original provision required acceptance by holders of not less than two-thirds of the Elevated stock, and made no mention of West End holdings.

The bill is expected to be placed before the House next week for debate. It is anticipated that numerous amendments will be offered on the floor, but members who drafted the bill are confident, now that Governor McCall's chief objection to the contractual features have been met, that the bill will be passed substantially as drafted.

Next in order, after the Elevated Bill is disposed of, will be remedial legislation for the Bay State Street Railway. It is understood that the street railway committee has agreed to report a service-at-cost bill for this road also, and it is intimated that trustees will be provided for the Bay State as for the Elevated, with a zone system of carfares.

RECESS COMMISSION FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Transformation of architectural and structural draftsmen into mechanical draftsmen is the object of a short course in mechanical drafting offered by the Department of University Extension of the Massachusetts Board of Education. The first class, of about 50 members, will begin the middle of next week. The class will be a form of patriotic service for the United States Government, said Robert H. Spahr, an agent of the department, as the shortage in mechanical draftsmen for government work is almost acute. On the other hand, large numbers of architectural and mechanical draftsmen have little or nothing to do as usual building operations have been almost stopped. The class will be held three evenings a week.

Captain Pastoriza, who is in charge of drafting for the Ordnance Department, will be at the offices of the University Extension Department on Monday morning to interview those who seem now able to qualify and give them immediate employment.

Other mechanical work for the Government will probably be taken up by the Extension Department soon.

ELEVATED BILL IS READY FOR DEBATE

Committee Believes It Has Made Such Changes as Will Overcome Governor's Objections

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Members of the Massachusetts Legislature will not be eligible to become trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, by an amendment to the Public Control Bill which has been agreed to by the legislative committee having the bill in charge. In this respect the committee have yielded to the charge that public operation of the Elevated was to be a sinecure for the politicians, a charge also leveled against the bill to create a new Metropolitan Transportation Commission.

Another change in the Elevated bill has been made in the section requiring its acceptance by the stockholders.

BOSTON GAINS IN PORT IMPORTANCE

Addition of Commonwealth Pier to Government Resources Means Great Increase in Shipping From the Harbor

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—That the port of Boston will gain added importance as an embarkation point and naval base, to be used by both army and navy, is assured with sanction from Washington officials of the plan proposed by officials of the first naval district, whereby Commonwealth Pier is to be taken over by the Government immediately in connection with the new \$20,000,000 storage and embarkation plant which is being built.

The idea of making use of the pier which the State erected for providing a suitable dockage place for the Hamburg-American and White Star Lines was first conceived by officials of the first naval district, and it was immediately taken up by Capt. Charles C. Marsh, U. S. N., chief of staff to Rear Admiral Spencer C. Wood, commanding the first naval district, and Capt. James G. Parker, who visited Washington. The plan met with favor, and on Friday word to proceed with the undertaking was received from Secretary Daniels.

Captain Marsh said that recently while in the Custom House tower he was appalled at the lack of shipping in Boston Harbor, and it occurred to him that the congested facilities in other ports could be greatly relieved by making Boston an embarkation and transportation point.

Commonwealth Pier is used by the quartermaster stores for shipping purposes, and it is not planned to do away with the place as a receiving ship, at least not at present. "When it seems necessary that the transportation system will require more space, we will consider such an abandonment," he said, "but one can never tell what the future will bring. Our plans call for the use of the space below the main deck and on either side of it for the present, and we believe we will be able to care for everything for the time being. As many as 60 ships per month can easily be handled on the most conservative basis, and six 50-ton ships can be placed alongside the docks at one time."

Newly built ships which are being turned out with all possible speed will be brought to Boston to be dressed and equipped, and the entire work

will be under the control of the Navy Department with Rear Admiral Wood in charge.

The State will be paid for the use of the pier on a pro rata basis from both the army and navy, each paying its share for the amount of work it does during the month.

SCHOOL CENTERS PLAN FOR SUMMER

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—With the advance of warm weather, indoor activities of the school centers are becoming less numerous and plans are being made for summer holidays. Clubs and classes are finishing their year's work and arranging for a final jollification that shall usher in the summer fun. West End School Center is going on with its regular program and offers for this week, on Wednesday evening, an entertainment for the benefit of the center fund to be given under the supervision of Miss Anna Carmen. On Saturday there will be a social in Wells School Hall.

The Roxbury Military Cadets has been organized at Roxbury School Center. It is open to young men of 16 years and over who wish military drill and instruction in modern warfare tactics. The following named committee stands sponsor for the group: Victor A. Heath, ex-member of the regular army; Colonel Jordan of the Old Roxbury City Guards, Sergeant Sullivan of the old Ninth, Captain McCullagh of the coast artillery, Sergeant Waterman of the first corps cadets.

MEDAL TO DR W. F. SLOCUM

BOSTON, Mass.—An award which has just been issued consisting of a diploma and medal has been conferred upon Dr. William Frederic Slocum for his services as member of "The International Jury of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition." This is in recognition of the contribution which he made in his examinations and report upon the exhibits from this and other nations. Dr. Slocum represented the United States upon the jury, serving with members from foreign countries.

EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE

Service of the United Press Associations

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Plans to bring the United States and Central and South America closer together through an educational alliance, were announced today by Mayor Hylan. The plans, which were formulated by Mario G. Menocal, President of Cuba, and Mayor Hylan, include a Pan-American educational convention to be held in Havana in the fall.

BATTALIONS OF GUARDS PLANNED

War Department Sanctions Movement to Look After Government and Public Property

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Immediate steps to organize three battalions of United States guards for guarding shipyards, public utilities, and other important commercial points are to be taken in the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., this action having been sanctioned by the War Department, through the efforts of Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, commanding the department.

Approximately 1800 men and 120 officers will be available for this service, and coast artillery companies guarding such points as the Watertown Arsenal, Springfield Arsenal, shipyards and other places will be available for overseas service. The enlisted strength will be obtained by transfers from other organizations of men unfit for duty abroad, but suitable for service at home, and men will be secured by voluntary enlistment, and will be above the draft age. The quartermaster corps will provide all uniforms and the ordnance department old model guns, Russian rifles and ammunition, also old style pistols and revolvers. This plan will be followed in the various departments in the United States and in all 25,000 men will be enlisted for this work.

Not to Leave at Once

Brigadier-General Johnston Will Be in Boston for Ten Days

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, commanding the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., who has been ordered to Camp Cody, Deming, N. M., will not leave Boston for at least 10 days, or until the arrival of his successor, Brig.-Gen. John W. Ruckman, who comes from the Southern Department, U. S. A.

Brigadier-General Johnston said today that it had long been his desire to engage in the tank service overseas, and his practical experience with the manufacture of the new tank America has well fitted him for such responsibilities, but owing to his extended cavalry experience he feels that his appointment to Camp Cody is also a timely one. Brigadier-General Ruckman, his successor here, is an old artillery officer, and there being no coast artillery command in the

Southern Department, U. S. A., his long experience in this service seemed to be unavailing, while he will prove a valuable officer in the local department, of which the coast artillery is an important adjunct.

For several years Brigadier-General Johnston participated in cavalry service in the district to which he has been assigned, so that it will by no means be unfamiliar ground. It is a national guard camp, and its personnel is made up of men from North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Montana and Nebraska, constituting the thirty-fourth national guard division. The new appointment also has a possibility of a rise in rank, as no department commander is eligible for promotion. Brigadier-General Johnston states that the change is most heartily welcomed by him, despite his regret in leaving Boston, for he believes that it will ultimately lead to overseas service, a recent physical examination indicating that he is well fitted for such a command.

May Not Take Cambridge Common

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Information received from Washington indicates that there is little likelihood that the Common in Cambridge will be commanded for the use of the United States naval radio school, as it is said officials in the navy are opposed to such a move, and all action has been postponed until May 13 when Assistant-Secretary Roosevelt will probably look over available sites. Mr. Roosevelt, who is a graduate of Harvard College, is personally opposed to the taking of the Common for school purposes, stating that he believes there is no necessity for so doing.

British-Canadian Mission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—According to information received at the headquarters of the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission today, Boston ranks second place in the number of recruits accepted for the week ending May 4, with a total of 89 men. New York holds first place during the same period with 157 men, and Philadelphia, Pa., is third, with 79 men accepted.

Today two enlistments were received in the Inland Waterways and Dock Section of the Royal Engineers.

About 2000 Go to Camp Upton

BOSTON, Mass.—Orders received by Maj. Roger Wolcott today instruct him to send to Camp Devens only 200 of the 2493 white men to be drafted as a result of yesterday's call. The remaining men, 2293 will be sent to Camp Upton.

LOYALTY PLEDGED BY COTTON MEN

Delegates to Two Conventions Declare That They Will Sacrifice All They Have to the End That Justice Shall Reign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At the closing session of their convention, held here, the American and National Cotton Manufacturers associations pledged themselves, collectively and individually, to the sacrifice, where needed, of life, labor and means, "and of all they have, to the end that justice shall reign among men and nations, and selfish and unrighteous force be cast down into the dust."

They declared also for the utter defeat of Germany as the only means whereby liberty and peace can be made dominant and continuing forces. They pledged themselves to assist the Government in every way in its use of men, materials and transportation, so that production of luxuries and non-essentials might be reduced as rapidly as possible, and they resolved that they would cheerfully accept government control and price-fixing if the Administration deemed it necessary to win the war.

Considerable comment was passed caused by a speech by Benjamin F. Harris, president of the First National Bank of Champaign, Ill., who severely criticized the administration program and policies and inferentially compared President Wilson's leadership to that of Kerensky.

Officers Chosen by Both Associations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, whose membership comprises representatives of northern mills, and the American Association of Cotton Manufacturers, with membership from the South, closed their joint convention here by electing officers.

The National Association chose these officers: President, W. Frank Shove, Fall River, Mass.; vice-presidents, Russell B. Lowe, Pittsburgh, Mass., and James Thompson, New Bedford, Mass.

The American Association elected the following: President, Arthur J. Draper, Charlotte, N. C.; vice-president, James D. Hammatt, Anderson,

S. C.; secretary-treasurer, W. D. Adams, Charlotte.

Stuart W. Cramer of Charlotte was chosen chairman of the National Council, which is the central committee of both organizations. Edwin Farum Greene was elected vice-chairman and Mr. Adams secretary.

BOSTON CLEAN-UP DRIVE IS TO BEGIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Boston starts its annual clean-up campaign on Monday and it will be continued until May 18. Final preparations for the work are being made today. The Boston Clean-up Committee met Friday afternoon in Boston City Hall. Mrs. Percy G. Bolster presided. Thomas F. Sullivan, commissioner of the department of public works, made an address and pointed out to the committee how it could help the sanitary source of the department do better work in the future than it had done. The commissioner said that the people of Boston should learn a great deal about caring for their yards, basements and cellars and in the handling of their ashes and garbage.

George C. Morton, H. S. Upham and Patrick Kyle were named as a committee to confer with Commissioner Sullivan and Supervisor Joseph J. Norton of the sanitary and street cleaning service concerning the removal of rubbish, ashes and garbage and how the system may be bettered. The committee is to report at the annual meeting of the Boston clean-up committee which is to be held next week.

Among the arrangements made Friday was the planning for the distribution of 115,000 posters which are to be displayed prominently all over Boston during the two weeks' campaign.

BADGES FOR BOY SCOUTS

BOSTON, Mass.—Nineteen merit badges will be presented to Boy Scouts who have proficiently performed some line of Scout-craft by William L. Putnam, president of the First District Council of Boy Scouts, at a large rally to be held by this district tonight at the Boston Arena.

Thirty-one troops will be present and compete in various contests, such as lighting fires without matches, semaphore signaling, international Morse signaling and others. Many invitations have been sent out to prominent men in the city, including Governor McCall, Charles L. Burill, treasurer and receiver-general, Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, Read-Admiral Spencer S. Wood, Capt. William R. Rush, commandant at the Navy Yard, and others.

GERMAN ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FOILED

Guards Discover 50-Foot Tunnel Leading From a Prisoner's Barracks at Ft. McPherson

ATLANTA, Ga.—An attempt at a wholesale delivery of the German prisoners at Fort McPherson was foiled late yesterday when the guards discovered a 50-foot tunnel leading from under one of the prisoners' barracks toward the double wire fence inclosing the prison camp.

The discovery of the underground passage followed an investigation of disturbance among the prisoners. In quelling the disorder, the guards had to advance with fixed bayonets before the crowd of Germans would disperse. They had been engaged in a discussion and blows had been passed.

When the disorder had been quieted, guards began a systematic search of the prisoners' quarters and soon discovered the tunnel. The excavation work evidently had consumed many days, the Germans having used all possible means to hide evidences of their work.

Prisoners Called "Guests"

Grand Jury Protests Against Treatment Accorded Germans

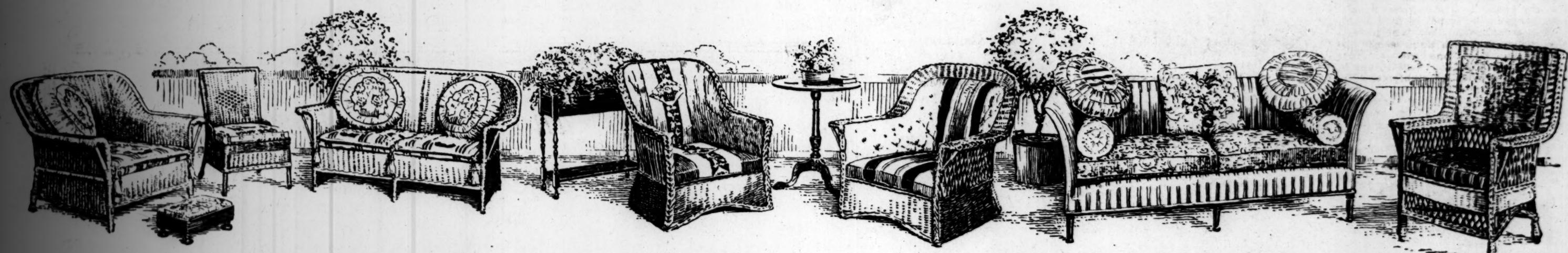
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The March term grand jury of Fulton County, in presentations just made to Judge Ben Hill in the Criminal Court, protested vigorously against what was termed the "guest-like" treatment of German prisoners at Ft. McPherson. The statement read in part: "These prisoners are well fed, well clothed and are being permitted to lead a lazy, indolent life. In a large measure, they merely are guests of the nation."

Protest was especially made against the manner in which German submarine prisoners were recently received at the camp, when their compatriots treated them as victors and the military authorities permitted the German band to play the German national air. The jury recommended that the Germans be treated humanely, but as prisoners, and that they should be placed at work on roads or elsewhere.

GERMAN-OWNED SHARES TAKEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Three thousand German-owned shares in the H. Koppers Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., were taken over today by Alien Property Custodian Palmer.



THE HOME MUST HOLD THE LINE

BACK OF THE FIRING LINE, the mainstay of the supply line, the very foundation of civilization itself, is the *Home*.

Hence the home must "hold the line." "Hold the line" against being discouraged or disheartened.

"Hold the line" against malicious slander or unpatriotic criticisms.

"Hold the line" against anything and everything that does not work to *win the war*.

The Paine Furniture Company will do its full share toward winning the war.

The Paine Furniture Company will perform an important service in improving and elevating the home through better furniture and decorations, thus making *better citizens*.

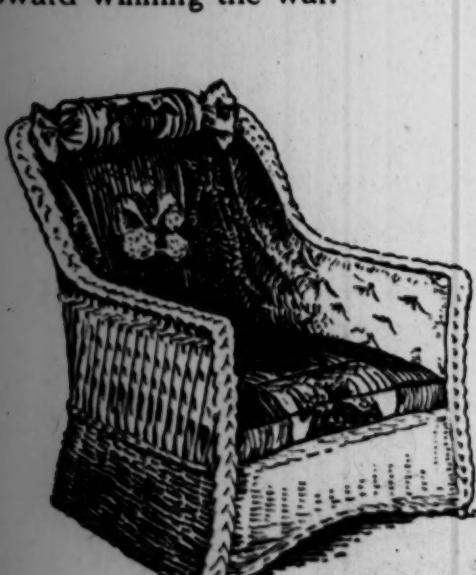
Better Furniture and Decorations do not mean necessarily the more expensive, but rather that the entire powerful equipment and resources of this highly specialized organization have been exerted to *improve quality and lower prices*.

The unprecedented world conditions, instead of restricting, have seemed to *inspire* designers and manufacturers to create more beautiful home furnishings than ever before, at prices within the reach of all.

Witness the Summer Furniture shown in the illustrations herewith and the far greater exhibition on the floors of Paine's truly wonderful store.

And because these illustrations lack the glorious colorings of their originals they are no more like the furniture than day is like night.

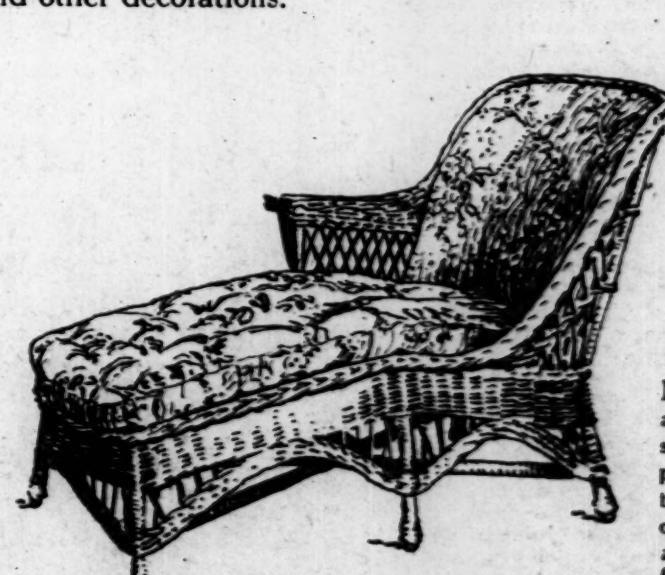
Which emphasizes the necessity of *seeing for one's self* Paine's brilliant displays of summer furniture, rugs, draperies and other decorations.



Probably no store in the world offers greater variety of unusual summer furniture, rugs and draperies.

PAINÉ FURNITURE COMPANY

ARLINGTON STREET, NEAR BOYLSTON, BOSTON—TAKE ANY BOYLSTON STREET CAR



Paine's mail and telephone service gives prompt attention to all inquiries, guaranteeing satisfaction.

ALL NEW ENGLAND STATES NOW OVER

Rhode Island Last to Exceed Its Quota—Boston Raises Honor Flag—Subscriptions Reach a Total of \$284,273,000

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—With subscriptions to the third Liberty Loan for New England soaring to \$284,273,000, Rhode Island safely over the top, and an honor flag raising at City Hall in recognition of Boston exceeding her quota, the indications for the few hours left of receiving subscriptions are smooth sailing for at least \$300,000,000, assert the Liberty Loan officials.

New England's percentage is, at noon, 113.7 per cent, which is so large in advance that it seems certain to hold fifth place in the table of all the federal reserve districts in the country, even if it does not later move into fourth.

The addition for the day was \$14,644,000, and as there are undoubtedly a great many reports delayed it is confidently predicted that the \$300,000,000 mark will easily be passed as the figures are worked out.

Of the total Massachusetts has subscribed \$14,644,000; Connecticut \$3,172,000; Rhode Island, \$2,461,000; Maine, \$171,000; Col. F. B. Beauchamp of the British Army Commissary advised Major-General Goethals in a report upon the possibilities of improvement and economy in the methods of rationing American troops.

Economy of operation is cited as a strong argument for the Government erecting its own recovery plant. A plant adequate to handle the garbage of a camp of 20,000 men can be erected for \$5000, and the operating force consists of only one non-commissioned officer and five privates.

racks, among the attractions being the playing by Scotch bagpipers and a naval band. The barracks will be kept open until midnight to give delayed subscribers an opportunity to come into the ranks of government supporters.

Women Redouble Efforts

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—With the closing of the third Liberty Loan campaign the women's committees have redoubled their efforts not only for quotas, but for oversubscriptions with good results. In this regard Acton is a leader, the town's quota being \$57,000, and at the latest report the women's committee, of which Mrs. C. C. Baker is chairman, have raised \$27,500.

Among the manufacturing centers, Lawrence women take high rank. Latest reports from the chairman, Mrs. Malcolm Peabody, make their total to date \$146,850.

The Boston Woman's Liberty Loan Committee reports for the department store booths through May 1, a total of \$2,186,200 from 63,699 subscribers. From the nine hotel booths recently established, the returns to May 3 are \$41,200 from 268 subscribers.

RECOVERY PLANT FOR ARMY WASTE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—By-products worth \$200,000 can be obtained from the monthly waste and garbage of an army of \$1,000,000 men. Col. F. B. Beauchamp of the British Army Commissary advised Major-General Goethals in a report upon the possibilities of improvement and economy in the methods of rationing American troops.

Economy of operation is cited as a strong argument for the Government erecting its own recovery plant. A plant adequate to handle the garbage of a camp of 20,000 men can be erected for \$5000, and the operating force consists of only one non-commissioned officer and five privates.

FINAL DRIVE SENDS LOAN TOTAL HIGHER

(Continued from page one)

per cent under its quota at the opening of business today.

St. Louis headquarters wired that every county in the district, except Sebastian, Arkansas, and Shelby County, Tennessee, had reached the goal.

Indianapolis, by over-subscribing, sent the State of Indiana over its quota.

More Coming in Hourly

Twelfth District Subscriptions Far Beyond the Quota

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The seven far western states have subscribed \$50,000,000 more than their allotment in the third Liberty Loan and more is coming in hourly. The quota for this area was \$210,000. Every county in Oregon and Southern California has already oversubscribed its allotment and officers of the campaign say that indications are that every county in the twelfth federal reserve district, comprising the Pacific slope states, will do likewise. Marin County, Cal., has doubled its quota, and Pasadena has raised 155 per cent of its allotment, \$2,648,000, from over 7000 subscribers. San Francisco has raised \$56,285,700 from 95,178 individuals, which is 30,000 more people than participated in the second loan. Among the large San Francisco subscriptions turned in on Friday was that of \$200,000 by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Japanese Steamship Company.

New York "Goes Over"

Minimum of \$700,000,000 Had Been Passed at Noon

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The Massachusetts Horticultural Society will continue its meetings in the interest of increased food production throughout the summer months, it is announced today.

On May 7 and 11, there will be given at Horticultural Hall practical exhibitions of seed planting and the transplanting of small plants. These meetings will be held at 3 and 7:30 p. m. Messrs. Robert Cameron, superintendent of the Botanical Garden, Cambridge, and James Warr, the society's gardener, will give instruction on these subjects with a plot of earth for each illustration.

MILK PRICE UNSETTLED

BOSTON, Mass.—No price for milk to be sold to consumers during the months of May and June has yet been fixed by the sub committee of the regional milk commission, appointed to make a recommendation on the question. The dispute over the question of surplus milk also is unsettled. The sub committee discussed the questions involved all day yesterday.

Asked when a decision would be reached, George F. Morris, chairman of the sub committee, said he could predict nothing other than that his committee would spend today in continuing a discussion of the subject.

PROTECTING SOLDIERS' MORALS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Broad authority to protect the morals of soldiers and sailors was requested of Congress today by the Secretaries of War and the Navy. Secretary Baker wrote to the Senate Military Committee asking extension of the law permitting him to clean up immoral resorts within restricted zones. With concurrence of Secretary Daniels, the new legislation proposes extension of the Government's jurisdiction to persons as well as to establishments.

SALE TO SOLDIERS ALLEGED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

FITCHBURG, Mass.—William Griffin of this city was arrested Friday by John J. Enwright and was booked at the station on a charge of selling liquor to soldiers. Griffin will be arraigned tonight before United States Commissioner John J. Maloney at Ayer. The police gathered in 15 men at Fitchburg between 6 and 11 o'clock, who were booked at the station on charges of intoxication.

CUBAN LOAN TOTAL GROWING

HAVANA, Cuba—Subscriptions to the Liberty Loan are still pouring into the headquarters here and members of the Cuban loan committee believe the receipts will reach the \$5,000,000 mark.

It is announced that there is no doubt the subscriptions will aggregate at least \$4,500,000, with 10,000 subscribers.

Among those present were N. Penrose Hallowell, executive chairman of the New England Liberty Loan Committee; Mrs. Malcolm Lang, chairman of the women's committee of Boston; Mrs. L. Cushing Goodhue, chairman of the women's food committee, and Thomas B. Gannett of the Boston Trade Commission.

Boston Honor Flag

Emblem Is Raised Over City Hall as Loan Quota Is Reached

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—A feature in today's incidents connected with the third Liberty Loan campaign, was the raising of an Honor Flag at the City Hall in recognition of Boston's going over the top. The flag, a beautiful example of the art of emblem making, was brought to the City Hall by Charles T. Weed, of the New England Liberty Loan committee, and received by Walter L. Collins, president of the Boston City Council, acting mayor in the absence of Mayor Peters, in behalf of the City of Boston.

Among those present were N. Penrose Hallowell, executive chairman of the New England Liberty Loan Committee; Mrs. Malcolm Lang, chairman of the women's committee of Boston; Mrs. L. Cushing Goodhue, chairman of the women's food committee, and Thomas B. Gannett of the Boston Trade Commission.

Extra Service Tonight

Elevated to Help Out in Giving Bond Buying Opportunities

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The Boston Elevated will give extra service over its lines up to midnight, so that everybody may have full opportunity to make subscription to the third loan at the barracks on the Common or in any of the banks. Preparations are made for a great celebration and wind-up on the Common.

Hampshire County is the first county unit in Massachusetts to reach the 100 per cent basis, every town within its borders having oversubscribed its quota.

The number of subscriptions reported at the Liberty Barracks on the Boston Common for Friday were 670, for \$92,550. Total for the entire campaign, 5,436 subscriptions for \$541,250.

Special features have been arranged for this evening at the Liberty bar-

the December holidays, in the former case granting only Thanksgiving Day and in the latter case giving about four days' vacation. This will bring the final examinations at about the same time as in former years; but these examinations are to be completed in four days. The second term can, therefore, be begun earlier and ended at a date correspondingly earlier next year. The institute authorities feel that the undergraduates can thus be made of more service than by introducing short intensive courses which look toward the possible graduation of students in three years.

FEDERAL OPERATION OF VESSELS ASKED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Government operation of all Great Lakes vessels has been asked by seamen's unions in an effort to avert a strike which union leaders today told the Shipping Labor Conference was inevitable otherwise.

The seamen were ready to strike, the leaders said, because of the refusal of the Lake Carriers Association to join with the Shipping Board and the union in the conference to consider means of recruiting new men for the merchant marine and because of bitter repudiation by the association of an agreement made with the union last year.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Dr. Frederick G. Coan of Persia spoke at Tower Court Friday on "The Tragedy of the Near East," and Miss Marie Bashian sang Armenian songs. This afternoon an all-college comforts drive took place instead of the usual May Day Festival. In the evening there will be step-singing at the chapel, and society and open house at Zeta Alpha, Agora and Tau Zeta Epsilon societies. Miss Bertha Condé will speak at the "All-college" Christian Association meeting at the Houghton Memorial Chapel, next Wednesday, at 7:15 p. m. Her topic will be, "What Does Y. W. C. A. Mean?" On May 9, Prof. Frederico de Onis of Columbia University will lecture at Billings Hall, on "The Spanish Novel." A song contest will be held May 10, at 7:15 p. m. in the "Barn." The third reading in the series offered by the department of reading and speaking will be given by Dr. Charles Copeland, May 10, at 8 p. m. in Billings Hall.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—One of the most important actions of Boston University since the inauguration of President Murlin is the decision of the trustees to organize its departments of education into a school of education. The new school will be located in the building also occupied by the College of Business Administration, 525 Boylston St. The course will be of special value to graduates of approved two-year normal schools who desire to secure a bachelor's degree by collegiate training of two years supplementing their course in the normal school. The degree of bachelor of education (B.E.) will be conferred upon those completing this course.

CEMENT RATES READJUSTMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A readjustment of cement rates from New York and Pennsylvania producing fields to New England points, mainly on the Boston & Maine was ordered today by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Officials this week seized 8000 tons of steel in one yard and gave it to a war plant which had been forced to close because of steel shortage. Automobile manufacturers, due here Monday for a conference, are to be among the first hit by the steel shortage. Officials are convinced that manufacture of pleasure cars during the war should be restricted drastically, if not entirely abandoned.

TIES FOUND ON RAILROAD TRACK

QUINCY, Mass.—For the second time in three weeks, railroad ties were found, Friday night, on the tracks of the New Haven in this city. The engineer of a freight train saw an obstruction on the track, and was unable to stop it before striking the ties. The Quincy police and special officers of the road immediately started an investigation.

WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass.—Intensive training for the undergraduates of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute was voted by the faculty at its last meeting, it is announced today. The year will begin Oct. 2, two weeks later than usual, and it is planned to cut down the Thanksgiving recess and

CENTURY BRAND

WORCESTER, Mass.—Intensive training for the undergraduates of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute was voted by the faculty at its last meeting, it is announced today. The year will begin Oct. 2, two weeks later than usual, and it is planned to cut down the Thanksgiving recess and

keep the reputation of this establishment for quality, style and service throughout a century. At all times Chandler & Co. will carry in stock full assortments of Century Brand Hose, complete in sizes, in black, white and the fashionable colors.

"CENTURY BRAND" embodies the idea that for a certain fixed price a certain definite weight should be secured—always in the same quality pure dyed silk—thus standardizing hosiery values.

All the wanted shades, including bronze, chestnut, cordovan, etc.

No. 55.....Special, pair, 1.10

No. 65.....Special, pair, 1.65

No. 852 (Outsize) ..Special, pair, 1.75

No. 96.....Special, pair, 2.25

and many other styles and qualities in silk, mercerized and cotton.

Mail orders will be promptly filled

Chandler & Co.

Established a Century

Tremont St., Near West, Boston

LATEST GERMAN PLOTS IN RUSSIA

Reports of a Counter-Revolution Aimed at the Reestablishment of a Monarchy—The Fiasco at Brest-Litovsk

The following article was written for The Christian Science Monitor by George N. Harper, professor of Russian in the University of Chicago. Copyright 1918 by The Christian Science Publishing Society. All rights reserved.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Germany has used the Russian Revolution for intrigues outside Russia. How many "wild" reports have come to us of what was going on in Russia, only to be denied later? The conditions in Russia this last year have been distressing. But does it not fit in with Germany's plans to have England, France and America abandon Russia as a hopeless proposition? A last report, unconfirmed to date, has a counter-revolution started in Petrograd. The monarchy is to be reestablished. Americans have only recently begun to believe that perhaps something new and big would come out of the Russian Revolution after all. This has been the tone of the reports from Russia during the last weeks. But now the reader will ask himself whether it was worth all this sacrifice to have Romanoff dethroned only to have another Romanoff put on the throne a year later. That the Germans are working to this end is very probable. That they can capture Petrograd—"walk in" would be the more exact expression—is generally admitted. Perhaps this will be the next move, followed by a reestablishment of the Romanoff dynasty. It is true that the first leaders of the revolution of last March were in favor of a constitutional monarchy, and the Grand Duke Michael's abdication was only a suspended acceptance. He said that he would not accept the succession unless asked to do so by the Constituent Assembly. Since March a year ago, however, events have gone very rapidly in Russia, and the general feeling has been that there could be no return to any form of monarchy, even a limited constitutional monarchy. But perhaps the crisis of the last months has changed the situation. However, one hesitates to accept the news and one should hesitate to accept as genuine the reestablishment of the monarchy; it might easily be a German intrigue.

A monarchy reestablished by German arms—that would be a return to the old order, and is hard to imagine, after the year of revolution. If attempted, it might give indications of success at first. In the Ukraine the Germans at first were able to move forward without difficulty when they went in to establish the authority of the Ukrainian Rada with which they had signed a peace. In Finland the German troops for the moment have given victory to the White Guard Government. But the proclamation from Petrograd, which at present is at the mercy of Germany, would have little influence over the rest of Russia. It would, however, bring prestige to the ruling class in Germany. And it would cause anxiety, even consternation in Western Europe and especially in America. If such a move would tend to postpone aid to or cooperation with Russia, it would be worth Germany's while to make it.

The German intrigues are directed from some chancellery, but thousands of Germans participate. And there seems to be plenty of men for the many jobs that have to be done. The German propaganda aims first of all at "messing things up." The organizers of the intrigues seem to be able to find their tools for this work without any difficulty. Rumor has it that German professors of theology were selected to spread revolutionary and anarchistic ideas among the Russian prisoners of war, and that they went about the task with zeal and thoroughness.

The most discouraging fact of these last months has been the way in which the German people—and leaders like Scheidemann—accepted the invasion of Russia after the signing of the treaty of peace.

The Bolsheviks were counting on a revolution in Germany, and here was the most outstanding evidence of their intellectual dishonesty, their fanaticism. But no one expected those who only a few months before had come out for "no annexations and no indemnities," to applaud the ill-concealed manipulations of the von Kuehlmanns and Czernins.

The fiasco at Brest-Litovsk showed

MR. IOANIDU ON RUMANIAN PEACE

Visitor to the United States Says the Agreement Germany Has Been Able to Force Will Draw Country Closer to the Allies

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The peace which Germany was able to force on Rumania as a result of the Russian disaster will have the effect of bringing the Allies and Rumania closer together as time goes on, according to I. C. Ioanidu, who is working for the Rumanian cause in the United States. He is now in Boston.

It is a "peace of hate," he says, that has been imposed on Rumania—something that the generations to come will look back upon with feelings of great bitterness against Germany, and with corresponding inclination toward the Allies.

Discussing this and kindred Rumanian questions with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, he spoke of the 4,000,000 Rumanians under Austro-Hungarian rule, and of the 18,000 of these taken prisoner by the Italians while fighting in the Austrian Army. They now have asked the Italian Government to permit them, as "a special favor," Mr. Ioanidu said, to enlist in the Italian Army and fight the Austrians. The news to this effect, he said, is official. The men now are being organized to fight with the Italian Army.

After being separated from her for years, the province of Bessarabia, he said, is restored as a part of Rumania. The Bessarabians having voted in favor of being annexed, despite the protests of the Bolsheviks. The people of Bessarabia, he said, are strongly in accord with Rumania.

Mr. Ioanidu wanted to set right what he characterized as an example of German propaganda, concerning the Jewish question in Rumania. One of the conditions of the peace imposed by Germany, he said, is that Rumania shall give to the Jews civil and political rights. "This was done long ago," he said, "a few months after the war broke out, in fact. It was well understood that as the Jews had done their bit and had helped in the prosecution of the war, they could no longer be regarded as strangers. And now Germany seeks to create the impression that the Jews are badly treated by Rumania, and that she had to come to their aid."

For the past month Mr. Ioanidu has been traveling about the United States, and has had an opportunity to observe the attitude and temper of the people concerning the war. "I have seen the great enthusiasm and magnificent way the people have responded on the Liberty Loan," he said. "This and other things prove that not only are the American soldiers doing their part at the front—we have news of that; but that the civic population of the United States is beginning to realize the great part it has to play in the conflict. And this, in turn, makes the final victory assured."

"We small people are looking to the United States for help in the day of peace," he added. "For we all are fighting for the same great ideas."

FERTILIZER FOR ALLOTMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Speaking before an audience of Bryn Mawr College students, James M. Beck of New York, paid a tribute to the influence of women in the affairs of the national life, and predicted a better era because of their active participation in political and economic questions.

"Large numbers of men are able to subordinate their ideals and accustom themselves to the practical side of life, but women think in higher terms of law," he declared. "They are the high priestesses of this higher law which Germany seeks to trample under foot. Consequently women of America have more at stake in this war than men."

WOMEN'S INFLUENCE IN NATION'S LIFE SHOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Speaking before an audience of Bryn Mawr College students, James M. Beck of New York, paid a tribute to the influence of women in the affairs of the national life, and predicted a better era because of their active participation in political and economic questions.

"Large numbers of men are able to subordinate their ideals and accustom themselves to the practical side of life, but women think in higher terms of law," he declared. "They are the high priestesses of this higher law which Germany seeks to trample under foot. Consequently women of America have more at stake in this war than men."

RE-SALE PRICE FIXING HELD TO BE ILLEGAL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Complaints will be issued by the Federal Trade Commission hereafter against all concerns refusing to sell their products unless the purchaser agrees to maintain a re-sale price fixed by the seller.

In a decision announced yesterday, the commission holds that once an article has passed from the maker to a purchaser, the latter owns it and may sell it at any price he chooses, provided he does not himself sell it at such price as to be below cost and thus thereby enter into unfair competition with other retailers selling the same article.

The Bolsheviks were counting on a revolution in Germany, and here was the most outstanding evidence of their intellectual dishonesty, their fanaticism. But no one expected those who only a few months before had come out for "no annexations and no indemnities," to applaud the ill-concealed manipulations of the von Kuehlmanns and Czernins.

The fiasco at Brest-Litovsk showed

but under 1 cwt., 3s. per cwt.; 1 cwt. and over, but under 2 cwts., 2s. per cwt. Otherwise the maximum prices specified in the order of Aug. 20, 1917, will remain. All applications in reference to the new order should be addressed to the Director of Acid Supplies, Ministry of Munitions, Explosives Supply Department, Storey's Gate, Westminster, S. W. 1, and marked "Fertilizers."

TALKING MACHINE COMPANY RESTRAINED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Victor Talking Machine Company was held to be an illegal combination in restraint of trade in a final decision signed yesterday by Federal Judge Augustus N. Hand. The court issued the usual dissolution restraining orders in such cases.

The government alleged in its petition that the Victor Talking Machine Company has systematically made contracts and engaged in combinations in restraint of trade in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

In directing a decree against the company, the court found that the concern had eliminated competition among wholesale distributors and retail dealers in the United States purchasing and selling its products, and had otherwise restrained trade and commerce by bringing about an agreement that restrictions promulgated by the company with respect to resales, persons and territory would be observed.

A message from Tabriz says that communication with Urumia, Salmas, has been cut off by conflict between armed Muhammadans and the Syrian mountaineers. Although the missionaries were believed to be safe, grave danger was anticipated for Christians in that district, especially native Christians.

"If the Syrians win in this present

conflict it may be only a temporary victory. Probably so. The Moslems have at hand much larger reserves to draw on than the Syrians. Simko with his thousand men is probably in it. Just across the border is Sata with nearly or quite as many, who will be thirsting for revenge for the defeat they suffered at the hand of Mar Shimmon last fall and for the burning of their village (under Russian orders). Then the Turks will probably be operating again in all that region from Soujbak to Van, and would give aid to any such movement. So that the odds against the Syrians would be very heavy. For the Syrians also would be the lack of food, in many cases to the point of starvation.

"On the other hand, there is the possibility that the Armenians have brought a part of their regular army as far south as Salmas—perhaps in sufficient strength, with the help of the Syrians, to hold that region. This is doubtful, as it would give them too heavy a line to hold, and food will be too scarce. It would be easier for them to move the civilian Armenians of Salmas to their military center.

"To me the situation of the Syrians seems very critical and that not only of the refugees, but also of our native population of Urumia."

CHRISTIANS IN PERSIA IN PERIL

Natives Isolated Following Conflict With Muhammadans—Thousands Reported Destitute and Many Are Starving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That actual fighting in Persia is now in the western field, while the effects of the war in the eastern part are felt mainly in relief work, is indicated by the latest messages received from its missionaries by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions in this city.

A message from Tabriz says that communication with Urumia, Salmas,

has been cut off by conflict between armed Muhammadans and the Syrian mountaineers. Although the missionaries were believed to be safe, grave

danger was anticipated for Christians in that district, especially native Christians.

"If the Syrians win in this present

conflict it may be only a temporary victory. Probably so. The Moslems have at hand much larger reserves to draw on than the Syrians. Simko with his thousand men is probably in it. Just across the border is Sata with nearly or quite as many, who will be thirsting for revenge for the defeat they suffered at the hand of Mar Shimmon last fall and for the burning of their village (under Russian orders). Then the Turks will probably be operating again in all that region from Soujbak to Van, and would give aid to any such movement. So that the odds against the Syrians would be very heavy. For the Syrians also would be the lack of food, in many cases to the point of starvation.

"On the other hand, there is the possibility that the Armenians have brought a part of their regular army as far south as Salmas—perhaps in sufficient strength, with the help of the Syrians, to hold that region. This is doubtful, as it would give them too heavy a line to hold, and food will be too scarce. It would be easier for them to move the civilian Armenians of Salmas to their military center.

"To me the situation of the Syrians seems very critical and that not only of the refugees, but also of our native population of Urumia."

held in check only by the presence of the Russians and energetic action on the part of the Russian commander. Spring is now coming on. The refugees are hungry and many are starving. The Moslem population have been told that the Syrians will eat everything up and they had better be put out before harvest. This has resulted in an attack on the Syrians, who, being armed in part, have naturally resisted. It was that or unresisting death.

"If the Syrians win in this present

conflict it may be only a temporary

victory. Probably so. The Moslems

have at hand much larger reserves to draw on than the Syrians. Simko with his thousand men is probably in it. Just across the border is Sata with nearly or quite as many, who will be thirsting for revenge for the defeat they suffered at the hand of Mar Shimmon last fall and for the burning of their village (under Russian orders). Then the Turks will probably be operating again in all that region from Soujbak to Van, and would give aid to any such movement. So that the odds against the Syrians would be very heavy. For the Syrians also would be the lack of food, in many cases to the point of starvation.

"On the other hand, there is the possibility that the Armenians have brought a part of their regular army as far south as Salmas—perhaps in sufficient strength, with the help of the Syrians, to hold that region. This is doubtful, as it would give them too heavy a line to hold, and food will be too scarce. It would be easier for them to move the civilian Armenians of Salmas to their military center.

"To me the situation of the Syrians seems very critical and that not only of the refugees, but also of our native population of Urumia."

RECLAIMED DESERT FARMS PROFITABLE

Crops Valued at \$50,000,000 Were Raised on Government Projects in the West in 1917

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The 29,000 farmers on 1,000,000 acres of land reclaimed from the Reclamation Service, Department of the Interior, raised in 1917 a crop valued at \$50,000,000, according to the report of the bureau recently made to the Secretary of the Interior.

The production capacity of the American desert after irrigation is emphasized when the results of the farmers are compared with those of the humid states. The 1917 crop from reclaimed lands exceeds in total value by \$11,000,000 all the crops of Maine, as shown by the census reports of 1909. It is greater by \$7,000,000 than the combined crops of New Hampshire and Vermont, and only \$4,436,000 less than the total crop values of Massachusetts and Connecticut.

The gross average of \$50 per acre for crops grown on the Government's irrigated farms is remarkable when compared with similar statistics for all farms in the United States. The average yields of which in 1909 were only \$16.30 per acre. Such returns should at least allay the apprehension, if any now exists, that these farmers will not be able to return the investment of money which has been made by the Government in constructing the irrigation systems. Of these projects a single crop will return the entire investment.

OKLAHOMA FREIGHT TARIFFS REDUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The State Corporation Commission on Friday issued an order requiring the railroads to put in effect on May 15 new class freight rates to supersede those recently promulgated by the carriers.

The new rates apply to all intrastate freight moving in less than car lots. They are from 20 to 25 per cent higher than those which were put in force by the Corporation Commission on Dec. 1, 1910, but about 20 per cent lower than the rates the railroads promulgated recently, following issuance of an injunction by Judge Frank Youmans in the United States District Court against the 1910 tariffs.

AFTERNOON LUNCHEON is most satisfactory at Our Colonial Restaurant and the Dancing is most enjoyable to watch—or take part.

Tremont Street—Winter Street—Temple Place—BOSTON

SHEPARD STORES.

Courtesy the Keynote of Shepard Service

CHARGE CUSTOMERS
Are Respectfully Requested to Present Their Coins
—of identification when making purchases—thus expediting our service—and inconveniences to you

The New Draperies

The New Decorative Materials—The New Summer Hangings—

FOR HOME DECORATION

—Whether for elaborate or simple treatment, the new Curtains and Yardages lend their freshness and charm to infinitely varied employment—And, the accomplishment of this

RE-CREATION OF THE HOME

Entails but Moderate Expenditure

but, it does pay so well in the added artistic coziness imparted to any room.

DRAPERY



Of beautiful foreign cretonnes, linens and chintzes for your windows—widely varied selection to be made from a large display of private, exclusively confined patterns, in excellent colorings and designs, also washable—24 to 31 ins. wide—wonderful collection, priced, per yard .50¢ to 3.00

WINDOW SHADES

Tint Cloth, Hollands and Florentine Hollands are being used extensively—many artistic effects may be obtained—special colors to order also lace trimmings mounted on the best of guaranteed rollers. There is the satisfaction of knowing The Shepard Store prices are least for equal qualities.



A large showing of 36-in. American Roller Prints.

Many of the fast Aniline colors, yard 30c to 1.25 You may have noticed that the furniture looks shabby—which it has a way of doing when anything new is placed alongside in contrast. If it is worth keeping at all, it is worth having reupholstered and just now, in-between seasons, is the best time to do it. Either a telephone call (Beach 4000) or a postcard will bring one of our men to advise and tell the cost. Our workrooms are very thorough

And competent in this particular kind of work.

Sofa Pillows covered in cretonnes and linens, filled with pure silk floss, guaranteed odorless 2.50

Mushroom or Barrel Pillows, silk covered, down filling, very attractive, 6.50 and 7.50

Uncovered Pure Java Silk Floss Pillows, guaranteed odorless, 22x22, 59c; 24x24, 69c

SLIP COVERS



Why not protect your furniture from the Summer

NEW BONE DRY LAW CALLED PRACTICAL

New Hampshire State Authorities in Conference Say Prohibition Will Be Enforced to the Limit Under the New Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CONCORD, N. H.—That New Hampshire's prohibitory law, in effect since Wednesday, is a real bone-dry law and has plenty of teeth, was made clear at a meeting of all law-enforcing officials at the State House Friday. The conference was called to discuss points in the law which have arisen since it went into operation.

Those present included Attorney-General Oscar L. Young, Prohibition Commissioner Jonathan S. Lewis, County Solicitor William W. Thayer of Merrimack County, the chiefs of police of several cities and the selectmen of practically all the towns in this part of the State. The Attorney-General, in his address said:

"The new prohibitory law should be enforced just as any other criminal law on the statute books. There is nothing especially dignified or exceptional about this particular law. It will be violated, as our laws against stealing and against murder are violated—by the lawless element. But it must be enforced as our other criminal laws are—by the whole power of the law enforcing machinery of the State and all its subdivisions."

The state law department does not propose to make a set of rulings about different points in the law. We do not propose to tell whether the sale of this or that 'near beer' or the performance of this or that act is against the law, nor do we propose to show anyone how far they can go without violating the law.

"In my opinion, our greatest troubles, as law-enforcing officers, will come in the question of transportation of liquor. Pocket peddlers we will have with us. We had them in my city of Laconia when there were 20 open saloons. Our policy will be to catch as many pocket peddlers as we can, and make their absences from the community as extended as possible."

Asked about the sale of liquor for medicinal purposes by druggists, the Attorney-General said he should just as the medical profession would have to bow to the enforcing officers in their requirement of an affidavit with each prescription. The Attorney-General intimated that doctors would be called before the authorities if prescriptions appeared to be numerous or of a suspicious nature.

Prohibition Commissioner Lewis in his remarks said that under the law alcoholic liquor for beverage purposes is absolutely prohibited.

"Hundreds of people are trying to find out from me just what they can sell and what they can do to get by under this new law," he said. "I am making no rulings and telling them nothing. But I will say to the people of the State that we are in for a dry spell that will get drier as time goes on. We are going to enforce this law right up to the letter, and I would hate, personally, to be caught violating it."

Commissioner Lewis told of liquor men who had approached him with various questions as to their rights to deal in the substitutes for beer. He said one saloonist informed him that the firm with which he had done business had agreed to back him up if he wanted to reopen his saloon and deal in products that the firm thought might be within the law, although the authorities had ruled differently.

"If the head of your firm from which you buy your goods," said Commissioner Lewis, "wants to go to jail, why don't he move into New Hampshire and open up a saloon himself instead of getting somebody else to go to jail for him?"

"Jail, what do you mean?" replied the former saloon-keeper.

"I mean that those who sell liquor contrary to this new law are liable to go to jail because illegal sale is a jail offense."

ECONOMIC DEMANDS IN SWITZERLAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland—After long conferences over the new and difficult economic situation which the war has brought about in Switzerland, the Association of Swiss Trade Unionists

and the Swiss Social Democratic Party have agreed upon a specific program of their demands for the better provision of the population and the general supply of other necessities. The various points in this program afford an interesting picture of present-day conditions in Switzerland. The program has been sent to the federal authorities, and its authors are organizing an active campaign to get it carried out.

The chief demands are:

1. The organization of a federal provisioning bureau to consider all questions of supplies, and to work in conjunction with the Federal Council.

2. Abolition, as far as possible, of commission business.

3. Fixing of minimum rates of wages, and the guaranteeing of a minimum wage corresponding to the local cost of living.

4. Fixing of prices for all foodstuffs and other necessities on a basis corresponding with the interests of the consumers.

5. Prohibition of further increases in the price of milk, or the paying of additional prices by the state. Reduction of the production of condensed milk and of milk chocolate. Prohibition of the export of fresh milk.

6. No more increases in the price of bread. Prohibition of the conservation of cereals, and the restriction of the making of cakes and pastry.

7. Official stock taking of the production of potatoes, and the requisitioning and purchasing of the entire crop by the Government.

8. Complete prohibition of the export of fruit and fruit products.

9. Meat—Introduction of a cattle-dealing monopoly, rationing of consumption, and reduction of the prices of meat.

10. The introduction of communal kitchens in populous centers, with the financial help of the Government.

11. Fuel—Coal Monopoly—Centralization of the trading in fuel and the rationing of the demands. Fixing of maximum prices, and the sale of coal to the poorer classes at reduced prices. Restriction of the export of wood.

12. Dearth of dwellings—Building of small houses with the financial assistance of the state, and the provision of the erection of expensive houses, churches and places of amusement. The requisitioning of vacant houses.

13. Relief measures—Preparations for relief works, reduction of the hours of labor, and ample support of the unemployed from public funds.

14. War profits—Expropriation of all war profits above 10 per cent.

The political and social influence of the two groups of trade unionists and socialists who have drawn up this program will insure its receiving the careful attention of the Government, and it has already attracted general notice in the Swiss press. The comments are mostly sympathetic. It is agreed that the organization of a Federal Provisioning Bureau would be a very good thing, and indeed the matter had been taken up by the Government before, but no definite decision was reached. The proposal for the fixing of prices of foodstuffs on a basis agreeing with the interests of the consumers is thought to be one of some difficulty. It implies the protection of the interests of the consumers alone, without regard to those of the producers.

The board was told of the proximity of the schoolhouse, and that the pupils without pressure from anyone else, had started obtaining signatures for a petition against the granting of the license. Several women, property-owners or parents of children attending the school, spoke on the subject. One said she had received a letter from her son in the service in France, telling her that the young men of the neighborhood do not want the saloon, and asking her to oppose it before the board. Another remonstrant, a man, had six stars in his service flag—four sons, a son-in-law, and a nephew, all from his house. Three of his sons are in France. It was announced at the conclusion of the hearing that the board would take the case under advisement.

MISSOURI DRY FORCES ORGANIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Members of the Citizens Dry Alliance have laid the foundations for their campaign to insure the election of enough men at

CHILDREN PROTEST AGAINST SALOON

Boston Licensing Board Hears Many Objections to Granting of Permit in Building on Hyde Park Avenue, Roslindale

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Protests against the granting of a license of an open saloon in the building at 457 Hyde Park Avenue, Roslindale, the other half of which is occupied by boys' club, and which is about 320 feet from school, most of the children from which pass it four times a day, was made on Friday, before the Licensing Board of Boston, by a strong of parents and other residents of the district.

The children of the sixth, seventh, and eighth grades of the school, which is the John D. Philbrick School, sent a petition to the board asking it to refuse the license. A similar step was taken by their teachers.

The Rev. Leon H. Austin of Roslindale. "It seems to me hardly less than a mockery for the Government to call on us as it does to conserve food, money and manhood, and put in our midst an open saloon—that which destroys all we are asked to save," he said. "We who have to do with the leadership of churches, with charitable associations, and with the conservation of manhood and womanhood, understand that the greatest force destructive of these is the saloon."

The Rev. Duane B. Aldrich said it was surprising that it was necessary to appear and protest, at such time as this. "Why," he said, "we're weighing the babies today for the future of the country. That's how important we consider the protection of our manhood and womanhood." Counsel for Michael T. Curley & Co., the applicant for the license, asked him if he didn't think any man should have the liberty to get liquor if he wanted it. "I don't think any man has the liberty to trespass on the liberty of another," was the reply.

Edward F. Coughlin, probation officer of the municipal criminal court, appeared for the Sacred Heart Parish, and emphasized that this part of the city is distinctly a residence section.

A youth in the uniform of a bugler in the navy spoke for his mother, a property holder. He made the statement that the saloon would injure the value of the property. Counsel for the applicant for the license challenged this. "I was formerly in the real estate business," said the boy, "and wherever there was a saloon near by we couldn't get the rent."

The board was told of the proximity of the schoolhouse, and that the pupils without pressure from anyone else, had started obtaining signatures for a petition against the granting of the license. Several women, property-owners or parents of children attending the school, spoke on the subject.

Leighton P. Slack of Montpelier, is state chairman, and will preside. In a poster which he sent out calling attention to the meeting, it is urged that every citizen of Vermont attend, in order to understand how important our national Government feels it is that every effort be made by all organizations to educate and stimulate a public sentiment which will raise the morale of our people to a high standard.

PREFER DISLOYALTY CHARGES

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Indictments charging 31 men and one woman with disloyalty were returned yesterday by a federal grand jury, which made only a partial report. Among those indicted was Dr. Charles H. Weinsberg, president, until it disbanded, of the Missouri branch of the German-American Alliance. Twenty-six members of the I. W. W. also are named in the indictments.

The demand for commercial kitchens is generally regarded as just and timely. It is pointed out that economic conditions in Switzerland are beginning to approach those in the belligerent states, and that it might be well to take preventive measures in time.

As for the expropriation of all war profits above 10 per cent nobody seems to question the absolute justice of such a step, but it is claimed that the demand comes somewhat late, and there are practical difficulties in the way of carrying it out. In England and in Germany sharp measures have been taken against war profiteers which might well, it is claimed, be followed in Switzerland.

On the whole, it seems to be pretty generally agreed that the greater part of these demands might be carried out without entailing any particular hardship on the state or the national economy. The Government appears disposed to consider them in an amicable manner, and there is little doubt that something may really come out of the labors of these representatives of the proletariat.

the November elections to make certain the passage of the prohibition amendment at the next session of the Missouri Legislature. That organization, the St. Louis Ministerial Alliance and the anti-saloon forces in general, will work in harmony through the campaign. Jason E. Hammond, campaign manager of the alliance, states that the field forces of the organization have finished their work in 41 of the 114 Missouri counties, and that all will be organized.

The anti-saloon forces will, for the first time, attempt to form precinct organizations in the 500 precincts of the 28 St. Louis wards. A committee of 10 will direct the state campaign. It is expected this will be the hardest fight ever waged against the liquor interests in the State.

DRAFTSMEN CALLED FOR BY GOVERNMENT

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Street railway officials have for several years argued that the Massachusetts trolleys were being seriously handicapped, in a financial way, by jitney competition which has thrived along many lines, but notwithstanding the plea for new revenues, a proposal to virtually eliminate the jitneys, and to permit the trolley companies to operate them, is to meet strong opposition in the House of Representatives on Monday.

Many claim that the advent of the jitney in Massachusetts, less than five years ago, is all that secured to the riding public service that was at all tolerable. As the trolley service began to deteriorate, the jitneys stepped in and, judging from their expansion in many parts of the State, filled a pressing community need.

Friends of the trolleys, however, argued that it was unfair to allow the jitney, which paid no taxes and assumed no responsibility, either of management or of service, to run along established rail lines and gather up passengers just ahead of the approaching trolley.

This year, 1918, is called "street railway harvest year" in the Massachusetts Legislature, and it appears likely that the jitney will have to give way. The pending bill, introduced by the trolley interests, would authorize the Public Service Commission to allow trolley companies to own and operate jitneys, chiefly, it is understood, as feeders to main street car lines. It also would make all persons or concerns operating jitney service become common carriers, subject to rules and regulations of the Public Service Commission.

Representative Quigley of Chelsea believes the local city and town authorities should have the right to sanction the operation of jitneys, instead of vesting this power in the commission, and he is to offer an amendment to this end.

Representative Odlin of Lynn has an amendment permitting trolleys to operate jitneys subject to the Act of 1916, which gives cities and towns authority to license jitneys, and to furnish bonds for the faithful performance of their obligations. Under this amendment trolleys could not run jitneys without the approval of the City Council or of the voters in a town.

Representative Baldwin of Brookline, in charge of the bill for the Committee on Street Railways, has an amendment making jitneys subject to local licensing officials, with appeal to the Public Service Commission. In cases where cities or towns have not licensed jitneys, Mr. Baldwin would make them subject to the Public Service Commission.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent

MELBOURNE, Vic.—The Federal Prime Minister has denied the report

RAILWAY JITTERY PLAN IS OPPOSED

Proposal to Permit Trolley Lines to Operate Them Is to Meet Strong Protest in the Massachusetts House

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads has voted down Representative Randall's bill to make the District of Columbia bone dry under the provisions of the Reed amendment.

Mr. Randall called the attention of the committee to the fact that much criticism of Congress has been caused throughout the country because all prohibition states have been made bone dry, while the District of Columbia remains only half dry, and laid stress on the importance of the national capital, the home of Congress, which passed the prohibition constitutional amendment setting an example to the rest of the nation. He said Congressmen should not discriminate between appetites of their constituents and their own while attending sessions of Congress.

Although it is undoubtedly the case that a majority of the members of Congress are in favor of war prohibition, it is felt that it is all up to the President, as Congress has given him full powers to take whatever steps in this matter he may deem desirable in the interest of national security. Such as favor immediate action entertain hopes that the President may come to look on the matter in the same light as the women who object to what they deem to be wastage at a time when they are told to economize and conserve in every possible way.

Senator Sterling of South Dakota introduced in the record on Tuesday the following memorial protesting against the use of grain and sugar in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors.

To the Congress of the United States of America: We, the members of the Women's Foreign and Home Missionary Societies of the Methodist Church of Vermilion, S. D., do solemnly protest against the enormous waste of grain and sugar used in the manufacture of malt liquors in the United States, and we respectfully ask that this waste be stopped.

We are proud of our State in the stand she has taken, and we wish to help our sister states and the nation in nation-wide prohibition and to help feed its defenders and save our country and our people to their liberty.

The housewives are gladly cooperating with the Food Administration to feed our soldiers and our allies, and in their interests and the interests of the home and the people of the United States we respectfully ask that the manufacture and sale of malt and spirituous liquors be discontinued.

ENGLISH TEACHING URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A resolution offered by the Cape Girardeau (Mo.) chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which was introduced by Missouri delegates at the twenty-seventh annual meeting of the D. A. R., provides that the teaching of all foreign languages be taken out of the elementary schools. Its purpose is to promote greater Americanism among the young. The proposal has been approved by a meeting of 48 state officers and regents, there being but three dissenting votes.

STATE TRAMP LAW ENFORCEMENT URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBUS, O.—Gov. J. M. Cox has called upon all sheriffs and county prosecutors to enforce the almost forgotten tramp law as well as the vagrancy laws of the State.

He has, moreover, asked that officers pick up loafers and take them to one of the 22 state employment bureaus in nation-wide prohibition and to help feed its defenders and save our country and our people to their liberty.

The housewives are gladly cooperating with the Food Administration to feed our soldiers and our allies, and in their interests and the interests of the home and the people of the United States we respectfully ask that the manufacture and sale of malt and spirituous liquors be discontinued.

Merchants & Miners

TRANS. CO.

Boston to Philadelphia and Norfolk for all points South and West.

Two sailings weekly. Connections for Savannah and Jacksonville.

Passenger or freight, or freight, passenger.

PIER NORTHERN AVE.

Tel. Fort Hill 6160

AUSTRALIA

HONOLULU SUVA, NEW ZEALAND

CANADIAN AUSTRALASIAN ROYAL MAIL LINE

Largest. Newest. Best-Equipped Steamers

For fares and sailings apply Canadian Pac. Ry.

332 Washington Street, Boston, or to General Agent, 440 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C.

BUREAU OF TESTS IN BOSTON IS URGED

Consulting Purchasing Agent
Points at Gasoline Inferiority
as Illustration of Need of City
and State Standard

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—What the city of Boston needs today, especially as an adjunct to several of its most important departments, is a bureau of tests, declared D. Frank Doherty, consulting purchasing agent and formerly superintendent of supplies. The lack of a gasoline standard in city or State led Mr. Doherty to say that the people of Boston should be protected in their purchases of this fluid. The city requires dealers to meet its requirements in the purchase of gasoline and the tests are severe. The evaporation test is that mainly depended upon. Mr. Doherty said that if the city is protected in its purchase of gasoline the citizens should have similar protection.

The consulting purchasing agent is familiar with conditions here in Boston. He says that the gasoline bought at different garages in Boston varies in quality. As things now are there is no protection for the ordinary citizen. If he suspects that the gasoline he buys is not up to ordinary quality, he cannot ask the city or the State to protect him. He must take a sample of the gasoline to some chemist and have it analyzed. He must pay for this himself and then the only thing he can do is to purchase gasoline elsewhere, for there is no state nor city standard of test for the fluid.

Mr. Doherty says that gasoline has been diluted with benzine, kerosene and even water. He says the motorist buys gasoline, say 10 gallons. This amount of the quality of gasoline ordinarily bought drives the car a certain distance. The motorist starts off. When he has gone about three-quarters of the distance the 10 gallons should have driven him, the engine begins to pound and finally stops. The tank contains a quantity of gasoline, apparently. The fluid smells like gasoline and tastes like it but it does not possess sparkling ability. Such gasoline has been treated with benzine or kerosene, which are cheaper commodities than gasoline as well as heavier.

The expert buying man said that the city has its seal of weights and measures to insure customers they are getting the amounts they buy from dealers, whether the commodity be coal or molasses. The Health Department keeps watch on the quality of the different foodstuffs sold the people. Here is a fluid which is purchased by thousands of citizens for driving automobiles, motor trucks and cycles, and yet the purchaser is at the mercy of the dealer, and he has no recourse even if he finds that the gasoline he buys will stand no honest test.

Mr. Doherty said that a state law and city ordinance would make such practices practically impossible. He believed that a bureau of tests would save the city of Boston \$10,000 a year on testing alone, and as much more for expert advice on purchases. He said that a bureau of tests would do all the testing for all the departments of the city, and that it would furnish the expert investigations required before many supplies are purchased.

HOUSING PROBLEM IN GERMANY REVIEWED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—The Soziale Praxis recently reviewed the proposals made and steps taken in Germany with a view to countering the existing dearth of small dwellings which threatens to become more serious after the war. Recently, the Secretary of State for the Imperial Economy Office called a meeting of the committee for granting credit on real estate, which was formed in 1913 by the Imperial Chancellor, and had not met for a considerable period. The main subject of its deliberations was the question of raising the money for the provision of dwellings as quickly as possible. Most of the speakers agreed that in order to meet the greater part of the building expenses the Imperial Government must intervene, whereas hitherto the Government has adopted the standpoint that the solution of the housing problem was a matter for the various federal states and towns.

"Meanwhile," Soziale Praxis ob-

serves, "it is satisfactory to note that the various federal states and the towns have not been idle, but are already contemplating many kinds of improvements for the coming peace times. Among these states may be mentioned Saxony, Meiningen and Anhalt. From June 1, 1918, the entire supervision of dwellings in Saxony is to be placed under a government inspector, who, as in Bavaria, will be directly answerable to the Ministry of the Interior. The Diet in Meiningen unanimously passed a bill for the government control of dwellings, and in the Duchy of Anhalt, a law to promote the erection of small dwellings was passed in September of last year. This law authorizes the Government to participate financially in building associations for the public welfare, and places at its disposal for this purpose 300,000 marks from the surplus of the Landrentenbank if required. Moreover, it enables the Government to give guarantees for second redemption mortgages up to a limit of 90 per cent of the cost of construction, and up to a total amount of 2,000,000 marks. Besides this, due regard may be paid to the construction of buildings for the public welfare by modifying the building regulations issued by the police.

Again the Committee of the Prussian Stadtrat (a conference of municipal delegates) has addressed a petition to the Prussian Ministry of the Interior on the subject of the housing problem after the war, urging that not only should the building materials produced in the country be subject to regulation, but also the large stocks of such materials now at the disposal of the military authorities, and pointing out that the willingness of the towns, manufacturers, cooperative societies and public welfare undertakings to provide the necessary financial support is not enough, but that the imperial Government or that of the federal states must help by providing money for building and mortgages bearing a considerably lower rate of interest than that demanded by undertakings of a private character.

Meanwhile, a number of towns are proceeding independently in the matter. In Berlin, the Town Council and the Housing Committee are to be actively employed at once in taking precautionary measures to prevent a dearth of dwellings at the conclusion of peace. The Town Council of Cologne has decided to establish a housing bureau, which is to carry on a house agency, with power to enforce notice being given of empty houses, to issue housing statistics, and to occupy itself with the maintenance and provision of dwellings. This latter object is to be attained by subsidizing the construction of buildings for the public welfare, by exerting its influence in municipal building schemes, on the alignment and style of buildings, by providing cheap building land and money for buildings, and by insuring good railway communications. Important steps for combating the scarcity of small buildings are also contemplated by the municipal administrations in Munich, Magdeburg and Hildburghausen, while an entirely new method of procedure for relieving the dearth of dwellings for large families is now being adopted by the Rhineland Provincial Insurance Establishment. It has informed the mayors and officials of the provincial councils of its readiness to give assistance to all towns and communes of more than 20,000 inhabitants in the maintenance of offices for supplying dwellings for large families in poor circumstances. The relief measures to be carried out by these offices are to consist of grants in aid of the payment of rent, the supply of beds and so on. Each case is to be examined on its merits by the local charitable associations. Should this new department prove a success, other insurance establishments may adopt similar methods.

Finally, a demand has been made in several quarters for the modification of the police regulations relating to the construction of small dwellings, in order to facilitate the provision of housing room. At a meeting of the Prussian Advisory Council for Town Building, special building regulations for small houses were recommended, as well as modified rules for tenements in large houses, and for the construction of emergency buildings. The steps taken by the Greater Berlin Tenement Building Association in the direction of cheapening construction by standardizing the ground plans and building methods have met with much approval. A similar effort to cheapen construction is shown by a prize competition promoted by a newly formed Imperial Association for the furtherance of economical building methods. Competitors are required to send in proposals for cheapening the construction of the tenements with special reference to settlements for discharged soldiers.

ASSOCIATION OF MUSEUMS TO MEET

Convention of American Organizations at Springfield, Mass., in May Is to Hear Speakers on a Wide Range of Subjects

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Many who enjoy art and museums are studying the program for the convention of the American Association of Museums, which has been planned for this city, May 20 to 22. Museum directors from all parts of the country are expected to attend.

There will be a council meeting Saturday, May 18. Then on Monday, at 10 o'clock, the convention itself will be opened in the Mahogany Room of the Auditorium by the president, Henry R. Howland of Buffalo.

At 2:30 o'clock the following papers will be read: "Educational Motion Pictures," Charles R. Toothaker, curator of Philadelphia museums; "Possibilities in Peal," W. L. Fisher, assistant curator, Philadelphia museums; "Field Work in the South," Alfred M. Bailey, curator department of birds and mammals, Louisiana State Museum, New Orleans. Monday evening will come the informal dinner at Hotel Kimball, the headquarters of the convention, when J. Randolph Coolidge Jr. will speak on "War-Time Service for Museums."

At the meeting Tuesday morning the following papers will be read: "Pedestals for Sculpture," Dr. Edward Robinson, director Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York; "Mounting and Preservation of Prints," William M. Ivins Jr., of the same museum; "Isolation of Museum Objects for Embroidery," Frederic A. Whiting, director Cleveland (O.) Museum of Art.

At 2:30 o'clock, other papers will be discussed as follows: "The Art Museum as a College Laboratory," John Shapley, Brown University; "Utilization of Museums in Fuel Crises"; report of Providence institutions; "An Experience in War-time Service by Museums," Mrs. Richard Cabot, Boston.

At 4:45 o'clock the delegates will take a trolley ride to the Mountain House on Mt. Tom. Miss Fannie A. Stebbins, supervisor of nature study in the public schools, will accompany the party and will talk informally about the general geological history of the valley. A light supper will be served.

Papers scheduled for Wednesday morning are:

"An Appeal for the Romantic," Dwight Franklin, preparator of ethnological groups, New York; "Preservation of the Historic and Scenic," George F. Kunz, New York, honorary curator of gems found in the mountains of New Hampshire; "How the Photographs of the Orchids of Vermont were Made," Inez Addie Howe, Fairbanks Museum of Natural Science, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; "The Reference Rack," Benjamin Ives Gilman, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

Lucrene will follow in the Natural History Museum, and at 2:30 in Blake Hall the convention will close with the following program: "Photographic and Penoramic Backgrounds," S. A. Barrett, curator of anthropology, Public Museum of the city of Milwaukee, Wis.; "The Construction of Habitat Groups in Wax and Plaster," A. C. Parker, New York State Museum, Albany; "Children's Clubs in Connection with Museums," Miss Eva W. Magoon, assistant to the curator, Park Museum, Providence, R. I.; "Children and the Museum," Miss Thelma A. Tapley, Children's Art Museum, Boston; "The Children's Art Center," Fitzroy Carrington, curator of prints, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

RHODE ISLAND CELEBRATES
Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Exercises in celebration of the one hundred and forty-second anniversary of the inde-

pence of Rhode Island are being held throughout the state today. The Rhode Island Citizens Historical Association held a meeting in Sayles Hall this afternoon. Patriotic programs in honor of the day were carried out in all the schools of Providence yesterday. "Americanism" was the theme of the day based on a leaflet issued by the State Board of Education. The war, patriotic songs, instrumental music, recitations and dialogues made up most of the programs. Some patriotic societies gave receptions yesterday and others will celebrate to-day.

NATIONAL SOCIALIST MESSAGE ON UNITY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The following patriotic message has been issued by the National Socialist Party, of which Mr. H. M. Hyndman is chairman. After referring to the series of gigantic battles which have been begun in France, and by which the Germanic powers are seeking to impose their brutal dominion on Europe and the world, the message continues:

"Our noble army in France and Flanders is fighting, side by side with our indomitable French comrades and our other allies, for our existence as an independent nation, as well as for the freedom and brotherhood of mankind. We must sink all differences in one solid endeavor to support and strengthen in every way the men of Great Britain and our colonies who are sacrificing themselves daily for us on land and on sea."

"Our appreciation, our encouragement, our sincerest thanks, our endless admiration go forth to them in full measure for the services of the past, of the present, of the future."

"We of the National Socialist Party are enthusiastically at one with the overwhelming majority of our country-folk in our stern determination that this tremendous conflict shall end only with the triumph of right and justice."

"Throughout our history the people of this island have shown to the world that we are never more formidable than when our enemies vainly imagine that we are beginning to give way. So it is at this hour. Undaunted by retreat, unrelaxed by victory, we fight steadily on in good and bad fortune until our cause is won and our friends rejoice with us in the hopeless overthrow of our antagonists."

"The success of Germany can now never be. Already our brethren from across the Atlantic are throwing in their lot with us. Yet a few weeks more and the sympathy and encouragement of the people of the United States will mean the marshaling on the battle field of Europe of hundreds of thousands and even millions of men on our side. Therefore, comrades, we are all of good heart during this period of trial. We boast not at all. But we do our duty. When the day is won and our soldiers and sailors return as victors to our shores, it is for us to work vigorously to secure for them and their children that full enjoyment of a life of peace which social democracy and the cooperative commonwealth can alone insure."

GERMANY REQUESTED TO PROVE ALLEGATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In addition to denying officially the German charge that American aviators have gone to France under the guise of ambulance men and Y. M. C. A. attendants, the State Department has requested the Spanish Government to require the German Government to produce proof of the allegation.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Answering an inquiry of the State Department through the Spanish Government as to the truth of reports that American prisoners of war have been mistreated in Germany, the German Government has declared that American prisoners are accorded the same treatment given to prisoners of other nationalities.

DOUBLING THE POLL TAX IS ADVOCATED

Boston Official Would Raise the Assessment to \$4 and Make an Adequate and Honest Collection of the Polls Listed

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Doubling the poll tax in Massachusetts so that all male residents above the age of 20 years will be compelled to pay \$4 a year instead of \$2 is proposed by a commissioner of an important department in Boston City Hall. This man, who has spent years in studying civic and social conditions, believes that \$2 is not enough of a tax to entitle men to the enjoyment of such government as the United States, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the city of Boston affords. The dignity of citizenship in this Republic is worth more than \$2 a year to any right thinking man, holds the commissioner.

Doubling the poll taxes would bring into the city treasury, if collected as they should be, more than \$800,000 a year. This sum would be of great assistance to Mayor Peters at this time, said the department head. Even if the tax is not changed, adequate and honest collection of the polls as now listed, will add materially to the city's resources.

"Figure it out. The tax collectors have been getting but 31 to 33 per cent of the poll taxes due the city. Of this percentage who pay, nearly all are property holders, or the great majority are, for a property holder cannot escape paying taxes in Boston, poll, personal and real. They are all on one bill and that bill is a lien against property which cannot get away."

"Simple mathematics shows that the great majority, more than two-thirds of the men of Boston, do not pay poll taxes. The registered voting list is over 116,000 so that even then

it is apparent that the majority of voters are non-taxpayers."

"I am really in favor of making the poll tax of men without any real or personal property, \$4 a year and allowing the \$2 a year poll to remain as it is when men own property and pay additional taxes. But, this would probably be deemed class legislation and the high court would declare such a law unconstitutional."

"As conditions now are, the city of Boston is being cheated out of hundreds of thousands of dollars yearly by its officials and its people. It's time downright, common honesty be used in the management of city affairs."

REGISTERING ENEMY WOMEN IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Attorney-General T. W. Gregory has notified the federal authorities here to prepare for the registration of women subjects of the Kaiser living in this city, and also in the Hudson River counties which are included in the jurisdiction of the United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York.

Thomas D. McCarthy, United States Marshal, has announced that the case, the case of John van Valkenburg, charged with obstructing the draft, was called. The case was continued after alienists had testified in regard to Valkenburg's characteristics. Valkenburg came into prominence a few months ago when he said that he had invented an airship that would fly to Los Angeles and return within a few hours. While he was supposed to be engaged in perfecting his invention he is alleged to have told a young man that he need not register under the draft, as he would find a position with the secret service of the United States Government. The alienists testified that Valkenburg's vision of a "master airship" was a hallucination.

W. W. Ray, district attorney, following the testimony of the alienists, asked that the case of obstructing the draft be continued. Valkenburg will appear before a State Court of Insanity, and should the views of the alienists be upheld, it is said, he will be committed to a psychopathic hospital.

NOT GUILTY VERDICT IN LEYBOLD CASE

Rev. Mr. Leesman and Miss Deckman Charged With Trying to Smuggle Letter to Interned German, Released

Specially to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ALT LAKE CITY, Utah—With the jury returning a verdict of not guilty in the federal court, yesterday, in the case of Miss Minnie Augusta Deckman and the Rev. B. Henry Leesman, charged with communicating with the enemy, the specific alleged offense being an attempt to smuggle a letter to Ernest Leybold, a German interned at Ft. Douglas, the accused pair were released. As they left the court, United States officers seized Miss Deckman and lodged her in jail. They stated that she would be interned as a dangerous enemy alien.

Following the conclusion of the case, the case of John van Valkenburg, charged with obstructing the draft, was called. The case was continued after alienists had testified in regard to Valkenburg's characteristics. Valkenburg came into prominence a few months ago when he said that he had invented an airship that would fly to Los Angeles and return within a few hours. While he was supposed to be engaged in perfecting his invention he is alleged to have told a young man that he need not register under the draft, as he would find a position with the secret service of the United States Government. The alienists testified that Valkenburg's vision of a "master airship" was a hallucination.

W. W. Ray, district attorney, following the testimony of the alienists, asked that the case of obstructing the draft be continued. Valkenburg will appear before a State Court of Insanity, and should the views of the alienists be upheld, it is said, he will be committed to a psychopathic hospital.

THE BEST VALUES IN NEW ENGLAND ARE ALWAYS FOUND HERE

Merchandise is of dependable quality
and our prices are always the lowest

Houghton & Dutton Co. We Give and Redeem Legal and Profit-Sharing Brown Stamps

Necessities for Summer Homes at Moderate Prices

\$8.00 DINNER SETS



5.98

American semi-porcelain, white and gold decorations; service for 6 persons.

\$12.00 DINNER SETS

Just 50 sets, in fine semi-porcelain, latest thistle border decoration; service for 12 persons; gold edges on each piece.

8.98

edges on each piece. 16.00

BASEMENT

\$1.50 SCRIM DUTCH CURTAINS

Sheer scrim hemstitched, finished with fine lace edge, white only, set,

1.00

\$2.75 TAPESTRY COUCH COVERS

Heavy reversible tapestry, striped patterns, in green, red color combinations, 56 inches wide, each.

2.00

FOURTH FLOOR

GARDEN TOOLS

Spading Forks—4-tine, bladed malleable, D handle	.96

<tbl_r cells="2" ix="3"

NATIONAL FLOWER OF AUSTRALIA

Wattle Day Is Now Celebrated by Australians Everywhere—Aims of Australian Wattle Day League

By The Christian Science Monitor Special Australian Correspondent
ADELAIDE, South Australia.—The wattle is to Australia what the rose is to England, the shamrock to Ireland, or the maple leaf to Canada. It is incorporated in the Commonwealth coat of arms, and is dearly beloved both for its natural beauty, and for its patriotic associations, by all Australians.

Wattle Day is actually held in commemoration of the anniversary of the landing of the first British settlers in Australia, under Captain Phillip; but it involves even more than that. Started in Adelaide in September, 1889, the Wattle Blossom League has gradually—of late years rapidly—grown to be a society of federal and empire-reaching importance. Patriotic Australians in London, for instance, now wear a sprig of the mimosa in their coats on Wattle Day; the flower being obtainable from the south of France, where it is much cultivated from Australian seed.

From its inception in 1889, the Wattle Blossom League, after three years half-hearted fluctuation, remained more or less quiescent for a period of 18 years or so, until it was revived in 1900 by Mr. J. H. Maiden, F. L. S., the eminent government botanist of New South Wales, with the aid of a small party of sympathizers in Sydney. In 1910 a branch was formed in Adelaide, South Australia. Victoria celebrated Wattle Day that year in the Melbourne Botanical Gardens. In fact, the public wattle-wearing on Sept. 1, 1910, was the first of an organized kind, and on a definite day, ever witnessed in Australia. Thenceforward it was regarded as officially inaugurated, just as Maple Day is in Canada. The underlying motive of the movement was the stimulation of Australian patriotism.

The following year a resolution was carried at a branch meeting of the Wattle League in South Australia regarding the Federalization of the movement. The resolution, proposed by Mr. W. J. Sowden, was adopted at a Federal Wattle Day League Conference held in Melbourne in 1913, when the constitution of the league was drafted. It was then decided that the name of the league should be the Australian Wattle Day League, and that the league should be composed of branches in all the states and territories of the Commonwealth and elsewhere; that its affairs should be administered by a Federal Executive Council, the Governor-General and his wife acting as Federal patrons; that the headquarters of the Federal Executive Council should be in the state in which the Federal president for the time being should reside.

The objects of the league are "to create, encourage and maintain an Australian and imperial patriotic sentiment by (1) securing the general popular adoption of the wattle blossom as the national floral emblem of Australia; (2) the individual display by each member of the league of a spray of that blossom in all the states

Species of Wattle—
Golden Wattle (Acacia pycnantha)
Common Wattle (Acacia decurrens)
Green Wattle (Acacia dealbata)
Silver Wattle (Acacia dealbata)
Coastal Wattle (Acacia longifolia)
Long-leaved Wattle (Acacia longifolia)
Cootamundra Wattle (Acacia baileyana)
Queensland Silver Wattle (Acacia podalyriifolia)

simultaneously on Sept. 1 of each year, which shall be observed as Wattle Day, excepting when it may fall upon a Sunday, or be affected by some other special circumstance; (3) in addition to the individual display of the blossom, sending on Wattle Day sprays of the wattle to distinguished official personages and inmates of homes and kindred institutions; adorning with the bloom such statues as may be selected for that purpose, and similarly honoring the memorials of such other specially meritorious citizens as may, in the opinion of the branches concerned, be entitled to that distinction; (4) arranging, so far as may be practicable, for similar demonstrations on Wattle Day by Australians in other countries; (5) promoting the planting and conservation of the wattle as a matter of practical economic, as well as a matter of sentimental, patriotism; (6) inspiring school children with a love of the wattle as an emblem of patriotism, a practical appreciation of it on account of its commercial value, and a determination to cherish it and protect it, and not to destroy it or waste it wantonly or needlessly; (7) encouraging the dissemination, through the schools and otherwise, of knowledge of the properties and commercial value of the wattle and Australian flora generally; (8) accomplishing such other purposes, within the scope of the general objects of the league, as may be decided upon by the Federal Executive Council in cooperation with the branches, each of which, however, shall have full autonomy in its own state, so long as its actions may not be incompatible with the constitution and fundamental principles of the league."

The Wattle Day festival is generally attended with various picturesque ceremonies, such as the planting of trees in commemoration of the occasion. Vehicles of every description, from motor cars to trolleys, are decorated with masses of the golden blooms; while even the engines of the freight trains and "specials" that bring the wattle in from the bush early in the morning of Wattle Day, are wreathed and hung with the flower. Later in the day the Governor's lady drives through the streets in a wattle-decked carriage and entertains at the Town Hall the united workers. The



PICCADILLY CIRCUS.

T. G. MacLellan

The flower girls of London

LONDON'S FLOWER GIRLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Not so long ago, though it was before the war, an attempt was made, incredible as it may sound, to sweep away the flower sellers and their baskets from the busy thoroughfares of London. It did not succeed, and no official broom has been audacious enough again to attempt so sacrilegious a business. Whoever planned anything so discouraging to London's good spirits was not long left in any ignorance as to the enormity of his offense. There was an angry buzz of disapproval and London declared its intention of resisting officialdom and of buying and selling its flowers in its own way. And so the flowerwomen stayed and the sisterhood round the Piccadilly Circus fountain donned their red cloaks, flaunting insignia of public favor, attracting all eyes by the unexpectedness of brilliant color.

Public opinion had fought and won in a very good cause, for London has a sense of beauty all its own, and in fighting for its flowers it was vindicating that fundamental something, that English love of hedgerows and growing things which has given London such a wealth of trees and open spaces and has endowed her parks with a fresh unconventionality.

The London flower girl has the merit of having preserved her own distinctive appearance in an age when clothes have ceased to be an indication of trade or occupation. Covent Garden's representatives are generally unmistakable. Ostrich feathers and ear-rings, a shawl and a large apron, describes the type, though there are variations. The basket is very large and often carried on the head from the market down the Strand to the underground railway on its way to the West End. Only the coldest and wettest days drive the flower girls from the streets. Large umbrellas protect them from ordinary inclemency, either of sun or rain, but they do not prevent an open-air tan which, with the ready smile for the possible customer, give the flower seller of the London streets her own cheery countenance. Surely indeed would be the London streets without the flower vender and her wares.

Never once during these years of war has London been left without the sweetness of the season's flowers. Totally unexpected, and all the more welcome in these days of few imports, is the sight and scent of the mimosa in chilly, wintry days, bringing the warm scent and color of the South to the bleakness of a northern city. Anemones, daffodils and sweet-scented narcissi and the bunch of violets, begin the tale of the year, a tale to be told in its sweet sequence, until once more the late risen November sun and

the pale blueness of the morning sky provide a background to the gold and bronze of chrysanthemums carried in tightly packed baskets from the market to the Embankment stairs.

At the entrance to Charing Cross station, where the pavement is narrowest and a constant stream of traffic makes the corner one of the busiest in London, flower baskets are always at hand sandwiched on the curbstone between motor buses and hurrying pedestrians, their owners carrying on a fine trade in buttonholes. The same vendors may be seen year in and year out on some of these favorite pitches. They are part and parcel of the street and certainly of the town, whose feelings, on occasions, they have their own impulsive way of expressing. Time and time again has it been given to the Charing Cross flower girls to give a pretty token of the city's welcome to wounded men, in the shape of a skillfully thrown posy, or sometimes, in the enthusiasm of the moment, of many, until the baskets were empty and the day's business done. London would lose much of her sunshine and charm if ever violets ceased to be sold under the shadow of St. Paul's, in the busy hub around Queen Philippa's Cross and on the hundred pitches up and down the highways of the great city. But it will never be, and "Buy a flower, dear," will continue an invitation which few will find it in them to resist.

NO MOVING PICTURES SUNDAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHERBROOKE, Que.—The moving picture houses of Sherbrooke will hold no more picture shows on Sundays. Members of the Lord's Day Alliance interested themselves in the matter recently with a view of having such entertainments abolished, and took an action against the proprietors of moving picture houses in the city under the federal law. As soon as the theater men heard of the Attorney-General's approval of the matter they decided to give up the fight. They appealed before Judge Mulvena and pleaded guilty to the charge as laid and were condemned to pay \$20 and costs, the minimum fine.

CIVIC LESSONS FOR CITIZENSHIP

Massachusetts Bureau of Immigration Proposes to Help the Alien to See the Value of Naturalization

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—"A Series of Civic Lessons for American Citizenship," 10 in number, especially prepared by the State Bureau of Immigration, are appearing regularly in about 12 alien newspapers in Massachusetts. Their purpose, as given by the bureau, is to help the alien to see the value of naturalization, to explain to him the naturalization law and the directions pertaining thereto in simplified form, to guide and protect him through the process of naturalization and to inspire him with the fundamental facts underlying citizenship in the United States.

No small part of the bureau's intention, it appears, is that of quickening even more the already increased demand for naturalization papers at this time when the bond of citizenship is such a deciding factor both to the nation and to the individual.

"Americanization," lately promoted from a rather drowsy home guard to a rather active national guard, receives an official, up-to-the-minute definition in the course of the series. Though "the use of the English language" and "American standards of living" might be pointed out as those parts of the definition of immediate vital importance, no part of it will perhaps be seen, lacks significance.

It is given thus: "Americanization is the union of many peoples of the country into one nation; the use of the English language throughout the nation; American standards of living in every community; a common interpretation of American citizenship; a recognition of foreign-born men and women in the human, social and civic, as well as the industrial, aspects of American life."

Simple, direct questions with simple, direct answers, is the method whereby these series teach their lessons. Considering the present internal state of affairs, the answers to the question, "What should be the specific pledges and acts of loyalty for the foreign-born?" are perhaps noteworthy. Some of them are: "We will help the President of the United States by observing his proclamations and obeying the law of the land; serve our country by doing our work well and by remaining at our jobs; help each other by 'keeping our heads' and by maintaining order at all times and in all places; strive to become fully American in thought and actions; we will not only be in America but become a part of it; America needs us—we need America."

Among the reasons given to the foreigner in one of the lessons for becoming interested in America, is, that it gives him the opportunity to make his home here, more people owning their homes in America than in any other country in the world. Also, that higher wages are paid in the United States than in most countries.

United States citizenship to the alien is shown to mean "a better chance for a job. Many large factories are employing only those who are citizens; or preparing to be, and base all promotions on this preparation. It means that he will have a voice in determining the future of the local, state and national laws and policies. It means the joy that comes with the chance to work out, without restriction, his own salvation in America."

In their explanation of the federal, state, county and city governments, the

lessons put emphasis upon the fact that this is a republic, ruled by the people, and not a monarchy ruled by an individual who usurps governmental powers.

Despite numerous recent arguments that less time should be given to the study of the Constitution, the applicant for citizenship is instructed that, since he must take oath to uphold the Constitution, he must therefore know it.

SIX-HOUR WORKING DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, England—Speaking at the annual meeting of the shareholders of Lever Brothers, Ltd., Lord Leverhulme referred to the scheme for introducing a six-hour working day into the factories at Port Sunlight. At the present time, Lord Leverhulme said, the practicability of introducing a six-hour working day was being studied with reference to each individual department. Until such a preliminary investigation had been carried out, he considered it would be neither sound nor wise to adopt a change from one shift of eight hours to two shifts of six hours each, as was proposed in the six-hour working day. Investigations so far, Lord Leverhulme intimated, had been most encouraging, and no insuperable obstacles had been encountered which would necessitate their modifying their views as to the practicability and desirability of the shorter hours. A six-hour working day, Lord Leverhulme also stated, would be of the greatest assistance in helping them with the education of juniors and seniors, and would have many other advantages besides. He laid particular emphasis, however, on the fact that the basis of a six-hour working day must be cheaper production. Unless this could be attained, it would be impossible to realize a larger wage fund out of which to pay the same or higher wages for fewer days' work. Cheap production he pointed out, must be the basis of a productive enterprise, otherwise the consumer, who was 90 per cent a wage earner, might be working shorter hours and receiving the same wages as before, but the commodities would be so much higher in cost that he would have to cut down his purchases to tide the increased cost of the commodities produced.

RATION CARDS FOR SEAMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In view of the introduction of rationing throughout Great Britain, arrangements have been made by the Ministry of Food and the Ministry of Shipping for the issue, through the shipowners, of ration cards to seamen who provide their own food. With these cards seamen will be able to obtain the necessary meat provisions, and so forth, for each voyage from recognized suppliers, who will be furnished by the Ministry of Food with stocks sufficient for the purpose, so far as national supplies will permit. The master of a vessel whose crew find their own food should apply to the owners for the seamen's ration cards and printed instructions relating thereto. Owners can obtain printed instructions from the Ministry of Shipping, and ration cards from the local food committee. The district maritime boards, in conjunction with the local food committee, are arranging to make known in each district the names of the firms who will supply these sea-

TECH DOES AWAY WITH EXERCISES

On Account of War Institution Decides Not to Have Graduation Program This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—On account of the war, which has drawn many seniors from the graduating class at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the faculty of the institute has voted not to have any graduation exercises this year. It is announced to-day.

The faculty voted quite early in the school year to grant degrees to seniors in good standing who should undertake military service or go into industrial work directly connected with the war. In order that this might be possible before the end of the school year, the junior camp was established last summer, during vacation time, whereby about 200 juniors not only learned something more of military science than the school usually affords, but also anticipated the studies of the fourth year. This proved successful, as by December the seniors had finished the regular studies required of them, and recommendations for their degrees were voted to various students.

This number has increased with every meeting of the faculty until at this moment more than 100 of the senior class have finished their studies, have specified their occupations as in government, industrial work, 10 have entered into naval industrial schools, one of which is at the institute, 27 are in unspecified government service, while 30 have not reported.

Besides this group there are the seniors at the institute, who, having nearly finished their work in their own departments, have taken up the intensive courses given by Prof. C. H. Peabody and his staff in naval architecture. There are about 20 of these, and as their courses end in three weeks, they will be placed in shipyards before the time of the graduation, it is expected, so there would be little chance of their being in the city for any exercises.

While the institute has planned this curtailment, other near-by colleges have arranged for simple graduation ceremonies, especially in the girls' colleges.

In Wellesley, the usual week of festivities is to be done away with and on one day, June 14, the baccalaureate sermon, and graduation exercises will be held. Money usually spent in the social activities will be given to war relief or invested in Liberty bonds. In Simmons and Radcliffe, similar plans have been made, although many usual features of the commencement in these institutions will be held in a simplified form.



Snowy White Clothes Without Scrubbing

No matter how big the wash or how soiled the linen, 20 Mule Team Borax Soap Chips will put your clothes on the line snowy white—with a lot of the hard work of wash day left out. It's the Borax in

20

MULE TEAM BORAX SOAP CHIPS

that does it! It softens the water and loosens the dirt so that the pure soap can dissolve it away. Next washday use 20 Mule Team Borax Chips this way:

Make a Soap Jelly by adding three tablespoonsfuls of Chips to a quart of boiling water. Put enough of this solution into the wash-water to make a good suds and soak or boil clothes as usual. Will not shrink woolens or injure fine fabrics. An 8 oz. package of 20 Mule Borax Soap Chips equals 25¢ worth of ordinary laundry soap.

It's the Borax with the soap that does the work.
AT ALL DEALERS

Chandler & Co.
Tremont Street, near West, Boston

New Oxfords
**\$5.50
\$6.50
\$7.50**



This practical WALKING OXFORD in Black or Mahogany Brown combines foot comfort and style.

WALK-OVER SHOPS
A. H. HOWE & SONS

170 Tremont St.
Boston
278 Washington St.
2359 Washington St., Roxbury

BUY A LIBERTY BOND

GERMAN-LANGUAGE PRESS HARD HIT

Growing Sentiment in New York City and Vicinity Against Circulation of Newspapers Not Loyal to Country's Aims

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The ban on German newspapers is spreading rapidly in this city and surroundings, in New Jersey as well as in New York. News stand after news stand is complying with the requests of patriotic Americans and canceling contracts with the publishers of German papers, according to reports coming in from all sides. Discussing the issue, Charles Stewart Dawson of the executive committee of the League to Enforce Peace explained his stand in the matter as follows:

"The German-language newspapers, speaking of them at large, claim the right to exist because they do not actively oppose the war policies of the Government. That is not the test. The test is whether they preach day by day and every day, squarely and unqualifiedly, 'Democracy in Germany.'

"Germans who come here must become American in thought and feeling, or must leave the country. Part of the process of becoming American is to imbibe the American point of view by reading American newspapers written by Americans for Americans."

Under the leadership of Mrs. Oliver Cromwell Field, president of the American Relief Legion, many women are going about visiting news stands and urging the proprietors to refuse to handle German papers. Street meetings, with loyal speakers, are being held in various parts of the city, particularly at noon time. Mrs. Field's intentions, as she has outlined them, include calling upon those Americans who advertised in German papers, and asking them to withdraw their advertisements, explaining to them that their patronage of such publications might almost be construed as giving aid to the enemy.

The American Defense Society is standing behind Mrs. Field, and is furnishing her with red, white and blue placards for exhibition on their stands by loyal news dealers who will discontinue the handling of German papers.

Oyster Bay, the home town of former President Roosevelt, has not only passed a resolution calling upon all patriotic news dealers to refuse to sell or in any way to aid the circulation of German papers, but also resolved to urge the Congress of the United States to prohibit the publication of any newspaper printed in the German language.

LORD RHONDDA ON NATIONAL KITCHENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SANTA BARBARA, Cal.—The California Association of Social Agencies, at the annual convention just closed here, went emphatically on record in favor, as a war measure, of the immediate prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors for drinking purposes, and in a separate resolution calls upon the California Legislature to ratify the proposed prohibition amendment to the Constitution of the United States, declaring such prohibition "vitally necessary to success in the great war and in solving the problems of reconstruction after the war."

The association also favors the establishment by the next Legislature of a state rehabilitation farm for women.

Let Your Children Wear Acrobat Shoes

—Because of the common sense that is in them in leather and design and workmanship—
—Your children will enjoy Acrobat shoes—
—If out of the city—order by mail from Bullock's, Los Angeles.
—A Russia Tan Lace Boot "Acrobat"—with Tan calf or white elk uppers. Sizes 5 to 8, \$3.50; 8½ to 12, \$4.25; 12½ to 2, \$5.00.
Remember Acrobat Shoes

Bullock's
Los Angeles

Baungardt Publishing Company
Printing, Binding & Engraving
E. First and Rio Sts.
Los Angeles, California

Holland-Worley Rug Company
RUGS
DRAPERY
SPECIAL FURNITURE
821 S. Hill Street, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Facia Curtains from our material made free of charge.
Broadway, 288 A 2884

BUSINESS LEASED
FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF PROPERTY
METCALF & RYAN
620 South Spring St.
Second Floor
Property Cared For
Main 1238 A 1238

Citizens' National Bank
Corner Fifth and Spring Streets, Los Angeles
Capital \$1,500,000
Resources \$17,500,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits \$740,000

Business Rentals Collected
Artistic Jewelers
500 South Broadway LOS ANGELES
Phone 64011

To the Well Dressed Woman
420 Haas Building
219 W. Seventh St., LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Phone 64011

H. BIRENBAUM
Tailor
212 West Fourth Street
Florists Telegraph Delivery

D. S. PURDIE & CO.
MAIN 1241
F. E. PATTEN
827-831-835 W. 21st Street
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

SOCIETY STATIONERY
FILING CABINETS AND OFFICE SUPPLIES
PHOTO-ENGRAVING AND LITHOGRAPHING
Krausen Company
817-819-821 S. 10th Street, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Los Angeles
West Seventh Street
Olive Street
VILLE DE PARIS
California
Philipine Undermuslins
Hand Embroidered
Lingerie as fine as the finest French but at a fraction of the cost. This new tropical industry, fostered by our own Uncle Sam, is worthy of all the support we can give it.
Philipine underwear comes in duty free, hence its lower price.
Will you write us about it. Our mail order bureau will give prompt attention.

INNES SHOE CO.
642 SOUTH BROADWAY
LOS ANGELES
The policy of this company is to conduct its business so that the Innes Shoe Co. will continue to be a recognized institution.
SHOES & HOSIERY FOR MEN-WOMEN & CHILDREN

Desmond's
Men's Boys' And Women's Wear
UNIFORMS for Army Officers
Spring near Sixth
LOS ANGELES
Since 1862

Los Angeles Distributing Company
DANIEL JOHNSTON, Prop.
732 San Pedro Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
All kinds of Advertising Matter Distributed
Throughout Southern California
GUARANTEED and BONDED
Special attention to the introduction of
National Product.

FLORISTS
212 West Fourth Street
Florists Telegraph Delivery

H. BIRENBAUM
Tailor
To the Well Dressed Woman
420 Haas Building
219 W. Seventh St., LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Phone 64011

Artistic Jewelers
500 South Broadway LOS ANGELES
Phone 64011

THE GREENLEAF THEATER
A School for Community Drama
LOS ANGELES SEASON
CONSTANCE SMEDELEY AND MAXWELL ARMFIELD
will give lectures and classes in COMMUNITY DRAMA May 1 to June 30. Production: Dramatic, Comedy, Musical, etc. Drama Directors at La Jolla from July 1 to August 10. Full particulars from Mrs. W. W. Burton, 501 South Flower St., Los Angeles.

INSURANCE AUTO
C. S. VAN BRUNDT
701 Citizens National Bank Building
Los Angeles, Cal.
Telephones Main 5678, Home 6012.

FLOWERS FOR HER
The Shop Beautiful—306 W. Sixth Street,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Telephones Edwy 2028-F 2028
Particular attention to telephone and telegraph orders.

TWO THOUSAND MILE BOULEVARD

Beautiful Roadway Planned as an Extension of Santa Barbara's Fine Botanical Garden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SANTA BARBARA, Cal.—Unanimous and enthusiastic endorsement and appreciation of the World Botanical Garden Association for the establishment in Santa Barbara of a great botanical garden as the center of a 2000-mile botanical boulevard along the entire Pacific Coast were given at a public mass meeting. "The movement," says the Morning Press, "is in the hands of experts in the realm of plant life and of masters in the organization of big projects. In one five-acre tract more than 2,000,000 seedlings of one species have already been set out. The beginning of the gardens will be a 25-acre tract on the East Side; and the tract will eventually extend to the foothills and the mountains. Santa Barbara is fortunate in having a climate and a soil that enable it to grow successfully many different species of plants than any other place. The botanical boulevard would be unique and beautiful, and Santa Barbara, with its world-famed botanical gardens, will be the head center of the whole proposition. Today, within a radius of four miles, Santa Barbara is growing a larger number of plants than in any of the celebrated gardens of the world. The difficulty in that these specimens are scattered in private gardens, and that the rarest trees and shrubs are growing unlabeled and unnoticed."

Alfred Burbank, the noted plant investigator, has pledged 10 years of plant work to further the undertaking, which is his original plan. The plan will develop the tree planting along the Pacific Coast Boulevard from Canada to Mexico—trees which will grow peculiar to each locality through which the boulevard passes. The United States Government has promised its assistance just as soon as the war is over.

POSITION IN OCCUPIED ITALIAN PROVINCES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy—A sad account of the harsh treatment meted out to the inhabitants of the occupied Italian provinces, given by five motorists who were taken prisoner during the invasion and who succeeded in escaping from their concentration camp, has appeared in the Italian press. Food was very scarce, they said, and the idea of asking Italy to send food to the people across the Plave had even been mooted in a paper appearing in Udine. One of the former prisoners described the district as a "Belgium," and terrible stories were told of instances of the brutality of the invaders. In spite of this, it was stated, the enemy is making every effort to bring about a change of feeling in his own favor among the inhabitants, and his chief instruments in this attempt are the priests.

With a few praiseworthy exceptions, the priests, the former prisoners stated, were carrying on their work of propaganda. The enemy command has invested the priests with a large amount of authority, and the church has become the center of the life of each town. Even very devout people, including simple peasants, expressed their indignation at the conduct of the

priests to the five motorists. The exhortations made to the people by the priests from the pulpit not to give aid to concealed Italian prisoners, but even to denounce them, had had little effect, and everything was done by the population to help the soldiers who were endeavoring to make their way back to the fighting line. The escaping motorists themselves found no door closed against them, and declared that they will never forget their impression of the strong Italian prisoners in the camps of Clivida, Brazzana and other places. They had often heard prisoners say they would rather have three years in the trenches without rest or leave than a day of life.

AIR FIGHTS OVER NORTH SEA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Details recently appeared in the press of two air fights over the North Sea on March 12. The main engagement was the second, in which two British seaplanes attacked five enemy seaplanes near the North Hinder. One enemy seaplane was shot down and destroyed, and a second driven down by one of the British aircraft, while a pilot of the second seaplane shot the gunner of a third machine, causing him to fall over the fuselage. In the height of the action the wireless telegraph operator of the second machine was shot, and the pilot above referred to, with the engineer, left his seat and climbing to the injured man, administered first aid and then returned to his gun. This pilot had taken part in action earlier in the day with the same five hostile machines. The Admiralty now state that this pilot is Ensign Fallon of the United States Navy, who had recently been attached to an east coast air base. The Rear Admiral of the base in a letter to their lordships says: "I am glad to have the opportunity of bringing Ensign Fallon, U. S. N. to the notice of your lordships. It will be observed from attached reports that he was engaged twice during the day." The Secretary of the Admiralty has sent the following letter to the Air Force Commander, United States Navy: "I have much pleasure in forwarding you the attached copy of a successful engagement by seaplanes with hostile machines on March 12, 1918. Ensign Fallon, U. S. N. was twice engaged during the day. A report on the second engagement is also attached."

"The result of this changed method is that chambers of commerce and business men's organizations of various kinds, that formerly regarded single tax as some revolutionary doctrine that should be avoided and discounted, are now willing, and in many instances glad, to learn what relation may exist between taxation and community welfare.

"The change that is coming over the development of the single tax movement may also be seen in the tendency among its workers to abandon the emotional, millennial point of view, and to show instead just what can be done now to ameliorate onerous conditions by a readjustment of the taxing methods."

One illustration of the new attitude toward the question of land taxation mentioned by Mr. White, was the statement that in a recent trip

LAND TAX PROBLEM GAINS ATTENTION

New Interest in the Subject Is Reported in the United States and Canada as the Result of the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The single-tax movement in the United States and Canada is now entering upon a new phase of its development, according to John Z. White, lecturer on economic subjects, who is speaking in the Pacific Coast states. The change is characterized chiefly by the fact, according to Mr. White in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, that the subject is being presented and in some degree accepted from the standpoint of practical business necessity, rather than from the standpoint of economics.

"As people are unfamiliar with the nomenclature of single tax," said Mr. White, "it is naturally difficult to make much impression on the public in reasoning from a purely theoretical economic basis. But when the matter is approached from the standpoint of practical business, when business men are shown that taxation and land tax reform have a vital bearing upon the prosperity and general well-being of the community, from the standpoint of both individual and public interest, it is comparatively easy for the advocate of land tax reform to get a hearing."

"The result of this changed method is that chambers of commerce and business men's organizations of various kinds, that formerly regarded single tax as some revolutionary doctrine that should be avoided and discounted, are now willing, and in many instances glad, to learn what relation may exist between taxation and community welfare.

"The change that is coming over the development of the single tax movement may also be seen in the tendency among its workers to abandon the emotional, millennial point of view, and to show instead just what can be done now to ameliorate onerous conditions by a readjustment of the taxing methods."

One illustration of the new attitude toward the question of land taxation mentioned by Mr. White, was the statement that in a recent trip

through Canada he found that returning officers and soldiers, who before the war had had little or no interest in land, or taxation, or economics, are now, under the necessity of seeing what can be done in a constructive way to build up the country's resources, turning to the land tax reform movement to see what it offers in the way of fundamental national or local rehabilitation.

In this connection Mr. White asserts that Canada is feeling the economic pinch of war in a much greater degree than the United States, and is perhaps for that reason nearer ready than its southern neighbor to examine the fundamentals of the land question with the purpose of solving some very pressing financial and economic problems.

WYOMING OIL COMPANIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
CHEYENNE, Wyo.—Since the 1st of January 108 oil companies, with a total capital stock of \$66,955,000, have filed articles of incorporation in this State.

CAMPAIGN STARTED TO ENROLL PUPILS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Expecting to reach every individual home in the country, 750,000 school-teachers, and 22,000,000 pupils and their parents, The Teachers College of Columbia University is starting a nation-wide movement to enroll and organize these people for national service, such as helping to entertain men in camps, and aid in other vital war work. The movement has the endorsement of President Wilson, who says:

"It will, I believe, result, when thoroughly carried out, in welding the nation together as no nation of great size has been welded before. It will build up from the bottom an understanding and sympathy and unity of purpose and effort which will, no doubt, have an immediate and decisive effect upon our great undertaking."

The foundation of the movement will be based upon community organization.

Fitzgerald Music Co.

Permanent Service

A SALE of a piano or phonograph never is considered finished by the House of Fitzgerald—as long as you possess the instrument you stand ready and anxious to serve you in every way that will contribute to your satisfaction—and bind you to us as a permanent friend and patron.

Fitzgerald Music Co.
727-729 So. Hill St.
Los Angeles, U.S.A.
Representatives of the Knabe, Mehlin, Haines, Behr Bros., Franklin and other high grade pianos; Ampico Reproducing Piano.

Largest Exclusive Edison Dealers in the Southwest

Tourists While Visiting Los Angeles

Ask Mr. Foster

Information Service (in connection) will make reservations and arrange all trips for you. No Charge, Ever.

Will tell you where your friends are staying while here.
Be Sure To Register Yourself.

J.W. Robinson Co.

SEVENTH AND GRAND, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

This store is the Home of Stein Bloch Clothes for men in Los Angeles.

Getting the Most OUT OF Your Home

Stein Bloch Clothes
is the direct result of putting the BEST into it.

NUNUSUAL opportunity is offered YOU to enjoy the benefits of a HOME built upon the foundations of COMFORT, HARMONY and ATTRACTIVENESS. Barker Bros. place at your service the most COMPLETE Home Furnishing Establishment in the Great Southwest, that YOUR home may be a BETTER HOME.

OUR BEAUTIFUL NEW CATALOGUE... is nearly ready to release from the press, and in this is not only a sense of complete satisfaction, but also a desire to receive a copy unless you WRITE TODAY FOR IT. You will be surprised at the catalogues for every effort has been made to make it the model for those, particularly, who live in the West to secure BETTER HOMES.

Address Division No. 27

Barker Bros.
ESTABLISHED 1860

THE HOUSE OF Complete and Competent Home Furnishing SERVICE.
724-738 So. Broadway
LOS ANGELES

60 years of serving the public

Smart Footwear for Women and Men

Jude's
Good Footwear
337-339 So. Broadway
LOS ANGELES.

Smart Footwear for Women and Men

Jude's
Good Footwear
337-339 So. Broadway
LOS ANGELES.

CAPITAL FLOUR
A Home Product for Home Use

When you want a Good Pure Flour be sure and ask for CAPITAL BREAD FLOUR or PERFECT PATENT PASTRY FLOUR.

You Will Be Disappointed.

THE CAPITOL MILLING COMPANY
Los Angeles, Cal.

Telephone Main 5678, Home 6012.

FIRE INSURANCE AUTO

MUSIC

Symphony Orchestra

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—In Symphony Hall on Friday afternoon, the Boston Symphony Orchestra presented its twenty-fourth and last program of the season, playing the third ("Eroica") symphony of Beethoven, a set of Bach pieces (prelude, adagio and gavotte) arranged for string orchestra by Bachrich, and the "Benvenuto Cellini" overture of Berlioz. The orchestra will repeat the program tonight, when its founder, Henry L. Higginson, now retiring from the responsibility of supervising the concerts, will make a brief address.

The list of selections originally announced to be given on this occasion was different from that finally performed; but one piece, the "Eroica" symphony, remained, according to original intention. Beethoven, whose music has been the most systematically cultivated, perhaps, of any writer's in the course of the 37 years that the orchestra has existed, was first in honor at this time. The composer whose name stands in gold over the proscenium arch of Symphony Hall was the one through whom the institution of the old order spoke its farewells.

The work was admirably interpreted, with all the finish of other times and with all the sonority of today. This favorite repertory piece, indeed, was presented in a way that must have made all who could recall the Music Hall symphony concerts of the eighties believe, without reserve, in the idea of artistic continuity.

Will the tradition be preserved in the orchestra of the new order? Undoubtedly it will, since the style of interpretation rests, more probably, on the discrimination of the listeners than on any decisions of sustainers, managers or trustees. And the unavoidable fact of the Boston Symphony Orchestra concerts is the audiences. Their appreciation of music remains, no matter who directs policies. In the last analysis, their appreciation and the fame of the orchestra prove to be one and the same thing.

The first question that arises is in regard to the conductor. Whoever he is he will doubtless have to find a way to bind the sentiment of the past four decades and that of the coming decade together; but assuredly he may do this without being of the same nationality as his recent predecessors. The next question will be that of the unionism or the non-unionism of the membership. And whatever settlement is found, the standards of playing must remain as high as before. At the same time, the members must be men loyally disposed toward the United States. There may be persons who think that unionism and high standards of performance are incompatible. But have they ever heard the Philadelphia Orchestra play?

Minor questions are those of soloists and the deficit. As for the soloists, they should unquestionably be selected without any regard for the private business arrangements of the manager. As for the deficit, nobody having given the matter thought imagines that the amount the concerts cost over income is anything which the community, in these days of opera and symphony guarantee funds, would hesitate to make up.

Boston Concert Notes

BOSTON, Mass.—The pop concerts, given by an orchestra of Boston Symphony Orchestra players, open in Symphony Hall on Monday evening, with Agide Jachchia conducting. Programs of popular music will be played every week-day evening until July 6, from 8 to 11 o'clock. On Thursday evening of next week, the program will be arranged partly with reference to the members of the Eastern Music Supervisors Conference, which will be holding sessions in Boston.

Chopin. The judges were Mme. Antoinette Szumowska, Prof. Horatio Parker and Rudolph Ganz.

MUSIC IN CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The outstanding feature of music written for male choruses is the badness of its quality. This peculiarity has been due, probably, to the influence of Germany, where the Männergesangvereine flourish—or used to flourish—like the wicked and the green bay tree. There is something peculiarly soggy about the inferiority of Teutonic male-voice choruses; something that is at once complacent and self-satisfied. If the present crusade against the Kaiser and all his works accomplishes the liberation of American and British music from the domination of Berlin and Munich and other centers of German music, it will have deserved the gratitude of multitudes who, taking their pleasures in the concert halls, believe that a case could be made out for American art if only it could be presented.

This introductory paragraph is a preamble to the statement that the Chicago Mendelssohn Club offered its third and last concert of the season in Orchestra Hall on April 25. Now the Mendelssohn Club has held up its head proudly for fewer than 24 years. It is a prosperous organization, if prosperity is to be measured by packed and enthusiastic houses. Its members sing well, and their offerings always have been enjoyed by the people who have listened to them. Remarkable as it may seem, much of the popularity that has waited upon the activities of the Mendelssohn singers has been the result of German part-songs and those compositions whose heroines are the babies of the Negro race.

With America arrayed in her might against the German tyrant, it was clearly out of the question to offer the patrons of the Mendelssohn Club any more of those inspirations by Kremer, Rheinberger, Kücken, Reichardt and others of their kind. Brahms was the sole representative of the Germans on the program of the Mendelssohn Club. Even the Negro was but sparsely interpreted at this concert. To be sure, there was a composition which began

Mammy's little baby child, "Mus' go to sleep an' dream awhile;" and Will Marion Cook's setting of "Remember," if a Bruder Smites Dee de Le' Cheek" was sung, but none made moan at this moderate exploitation of African art.

Having made up their mind that their programs would require a different flavor, the singers turned toward America and Ireland. They had not, indeed, been niggardly in the past in their attitude to the native composer. If any complaint could be made in the matter, it would be that what American music had been negotiated at the concerts was not particularly good. On the occasion of this concert, the pièce de résistance was Sir Charles Villiers Stanford's "Songs of the Fleet," a work which was produced at the Leeds (England) music festival eight years ago.

Stanford is not one of the masters whose souls continually have surged with inspiration. He had the misfortune to swing his censor before the shrine of Johannes Brahms—and second-hand Brahms is something greatly to be deplored. Yet the composer of the "Songs of the Fleet" apparently was fired by Ireland—his native country—and, as became a Britisher, by the resounding vastness of the sea. Most of his Irish music is captivating to hear and there are true worth and beauty in much of Stanford's music wedded to texts about ships and the waters upon which they float. He was stirred by Sir Henry John Newbolt's "Songs of the Fleet," as he had been stirred by that author's "Songs of the Sea" and the result, as set forth by the Mendelssohn Club and by Arthur Middleton, its assisting soloist at the concert, was admirable indeed.

The composition contains five sections, respectively entitled "Sailing at Dawn," "The Song of the Sou'wester," "The Middle Watch," "The Little Admiral" and "Farewell." Of these the most impressive, perhaps, was the last, whose music is given principally to a baritone soloist, while the chorus, representing the spirits of departed sailors, breathes gently a valentine at various places in the music. Like the soft sighing of the wind over a gray sea is the effect of this choral enunciation of the word "farewell."

Mr. Middleton made much of his opportunities in Stanford's work. He sang the "Farewell" with poignant and beautiful tone and feeling, and he was heard to advantage in an aria of the second concert, an orchestral program will be given, with Mrs. Martha Atwood-Baker, soprano, assisting. In this program Henry Hadley will take part, directing the orchestra in one of his compositions. At the closing concert, the club will present Hadley's "Ode to Music," with soloists as follows: Miss Inez Barbour, soprano; Miss Elsie Baker, contralto; Lambert Murphy, tenor; William Tucker, bass.

Miss Sadie Presel, pianist, gave a recital on Friday evening at Wesleyan Hall, Fox-Buonamici School of Pianoforte Playing. She presented pieces by Chopin, Bach-Busoni, Ravel, Debussy, Albeniz and Godowsky.

Miss Sue Kyle Southwick was the prize winner in a competition held on Friday afternoon at the New England Conservatory of Music, Jordan Hall, for a Mason & Hamlin piano. The selections played by the seven competitors were from Bach, Beethoven and

from Thomas' forgotten opera, "Le Cid," and in a group of American songs.

On Sunday, April 28, a concert was given by the American Choral Society and by John B. Miller, a tenor of some reputation in the Middle West. The choral society, which is directed by Daniel Protheroe, featured the music of the United States. Unfortunately the good that might have been accomplished by presenting the American composer with a chance to show the truth that is within him was rather discounted by the poor quality of the music that was set forth. What is needed at this time is not American music but good American music. Three of the opening choruses were examples of church music; there was a "Kilties March" by Murdoch and "A Musical Trust" by Hadley; "Our Service Flag" was a popular offering by the conductor, and there were heard "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground," "Keep the Home Fires Burning" and other things. Mrs. Protheroe Axel sang some solo songs with pleasant tone and vocal skill, but her taste, like that of the American Choral Society, was not altogether to be admired.

Mr. Miller did not offer any novelty at his recital. It began ambitiously with excerpts from Mozart's "Don Giovanni" and from Handel's "Judas Maccabaeus," and the program wandered pleasantly into modernity with songs by Erlanger, Faure, Massenet, Mason, Branscombe, Elgar and others. These were sung with excellent voice and with elegance of style by the concert giver, who deserves to be heard more often in recital than he is.

AID FOR EXTENSION COURSE STUDENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Students in courses given by the University Extension Department of the Massachusetts Board of Education are receiving letters stating that upon satisfactory completion of their respective courses, the department will write to their employers telling them of their successful work to the end that the students may receive advancement. Inclosed with each letter is a blank to be filled out and returned. On the blank the student is to place the name of his employer.

One woman placed in this space, "The Family," and in the space arranged for a statement of her work as "employed," she wrote, "As wife, mother, housekeeper, washerwoman, seamstress, milliner, jack-of-all-trades, poultry man, kennel man, nurse, gardener, chief-cook-and-bottle-washer, general entertainment committee, etc., etc., etc., and when the census man comes he puts down against my name 'unemployed.'"

In the margin she wrote in pencil, "Please excuse this long answer. The opportunity was too good to let slip. If you will send me another blank I will fill it out in regulation style."

GEORGIA IS FACING A HEAVY DEFICIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Miss.—Joseph W. Power, Secretary of State, has prepared an itemized statement of all appropriations made by the recent Mississippi Legislature, and has made an estimate which shows, on a conservative calculation, that the revenue to be derived on a 5½ mill basis will fall short of meeting appropriations by from \$300,000 to \$500,000. The next Legislature will not face such a large debt as the one which the outgoing Legislature was confronted with when it first held session in January, 1916.

As itemized by Mr. Power, the Legis-

lature spent or authorized to be spent \$12,894,388.32, which is grouped as follows: Educational, collegiate and common schools, \$5,558,719.85; eleemosynary, \$1,365,041; borrowed funds, \$2,061,470; general and miscellaneous, \$3,918,259.41.

MUSIC CONFERENCE

BOSTON, Mass.—The Eastern Music Supervisors Conference, Albert E. Brown, president, holds sessions next week at Boston University, giving attention principally to the subjects of school music and community music.

The meetings begin on May 8 and last until May 11. Among the speakers are Payson Smith, commissioner of education for Massachusetts, G. Stanley Osborne, John C. Freund, Hollis E. Dann and Peter W. Dykema.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

The Right Honorable Thomas Burt,

P. C. M. P., who recently forwarded to the British Prime Minister a letter signed by 60,000 Irish men and women in Great Britain favoring immediate self-government for Ireland, is one of the veterans of British politics. He is father of the House of Commons, having represented Morpeth in the Liberal interest since 1874. When still quite a boy, he commenced working in the coal mines, and continued at various kinds of underground work for 18 years. From 1865 to 1913, Mr. Burt was secretary of the Northumberland Miners Mutual Confidence Association. He was one of the British representatives to Berlin Labor Conference in 1890, and he was president of the Trades Union Conference held at Newcastle in 1891. Mr. Burt has taken part in the International Miners' conferences, and was Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Trade from 1892 to 1895.

Frank Johnson Goodnow, who is to be president of the newly created American League to Aid and Cooperate with Russia, is now president of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. He is also president of the Institute for Government Research which is busy making investigation of methods of government in Washington and is giving publicity to the same in valuable monographs and reports that, if not popular as literature, are invaluable to real statesmen at such a time as this with the Overman Bill making possible by executive action reforms that might not have come in decades under normal conditions at Washington. President Goodnow also has had the important honor of being summoned to Peking to advise with the new Republican Government as to near and ultimate forms of government best suited to the nation. As a writer on political science, administrative law and the history of governmental evolution President Goodnow has long had a high reputation in the American academic world; and this was proved by his rapid promotion as a teacher from the time in 1883 when Columbia University made him a lecturer on administrative law until in 1906 he became dean of the department of political science. He was educated at Amherst College, Columbia University, and at Paris and Berlin.

The Hon. A. E. MacLean, K. C., upon whom, as acting Minister of Finance, the responsibility of introducing the Canadian budget has just fallen, and who will defend it as a just and practicable method of increasing the Dominion's revenues, is a native of Upper North Sidney, Nova Scotia, and a graduate of Dalhousie University. A barrister by profession, he has served his province first as a lawmaker and later as Attorney-General. He first went to Ottawa as a Liberal in 1904, and was elected again in 1908. Then he returned to Nova Scotia to be the head of the Department of Justice; but in 1911 was sent back to Ottawa to make laws. He is of Scotch Presbyterian stock.

Frank Knowlton Nebeker, who is figuring prominently in the prosecution of 113 I. W. W. adherents now on trial in Chicago, is a Utah lawyer of repute who has been employed by the United States Department of Justice to act as special attorney in this case. He is a native of the State, was educated in the Mormon schools and college, and came East to Cornell University for his legal training. He has held important positions as regular counsel for important corporations; and also has been an attorney for the people in federal posts. His prominence as a Democrat may be inferred from the fact that he was the state's representative on the national committee in 1908.

Benjamin La Fon Winchell of Chicago has been named by Edward L. Hurley of the Shipping Board as a member of a commission specially created to secure better coordination between rail and ship facilities, so that supplies to be used by the United States Expeditionary Forces in France may move as swiftly as possible. Mr. Winchell, in 1913, capped a long career of important service on mid-west and western railroads by being made traffic manager of the Union Pacific system. Consequently he will come to his new duties thoroughly competent for the work, and with a

prestige and technique of administration that will be valuable. A Missourian, he went from the high school to the Burlington railway as a shop worker, and steadily rose from chief clerk to auditor, to chief clerk in a general freight office, to assistant passenger agent, to general passenger agent, to vice-president, and ultimately president of an important company, sometimes serving one railway and sometimes another, but always rising in the scale of responsibility and pay.

Living of late years in Illinois, Mr. Winchell has served that State in an important way as a member of its tax commission.

BY OTHER EDITORS

For Better School Histories

KANSAS CITY STAR—One of the difficulties hampering the United States in the earlier stages of the European War was the prejudice against Britain existing in so many parts of the country. To a considerable extent it was legacy from the War of the Revolution, and not a necessary legacy. It was a feeling kept alive in various ways. One of the ways was through the teachings of some of the older histories, that made a point of inculcating hatred for the British Red Coats. The responsibility of these school histories has been recognized recently by the history teachers section of the Indiana State Teachers Association. In the last few years the eyes of the most prejudiced Americans have been opened to the significance of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and to its magnificent services to the cause of human liberty. The great fellowship of the English-speaking people should not be undermined by perversions of history.

Sectionalism Doomed

THE OREGONIAN (Portland, Ore.)—Sectionalism in the United States will not have much chance to survive the fighting in France. The local character of units of the army will be changed rapidly under the system of replacing losses at the front with men from the reserves. So far as there may have been a North or a South, or an East or a West, in the training camps, there will be a general mingling of these as the war goes on. But as a matter of fact, this mingling of the men from every state is not waiting on their arrival in France. It is already noticeable in the special branches of the service which are being recruited from every state. The engineers furnish one conspicuous example; the men of the Spruce division another. One need go no farther from home than Vancouver barracks, or to American Lake, to find New Englanders and Floridians bunking side by side with men from Oregon and Washington and rapidly becoming acquainted and discovering that, barring their knowledge of local geography, they are pretty much the same. The national army is an effective lever in more ways than one. It is eliminating a good many distinctions, social and geographical and otherwise, and this is chiefly due to the fact that it is hard to keep fromliking a man if you really are acquainted with him.

No Embargo on News-Print Paper

NEW YORK WORLD—An embargo by the United States on the exportation of news-print paper would react injuriously upon the United States. In the resolution forwarded to the War Trade Board the American Newspaper Publishers Association adopted a narrow and unsound policy. If we were to deny to our friends and allies abroad the supplies that they need and for which they are almost wholly dependent upon the United States, the immediate effect would be to cripple them seriously. As an inevitable consequence, there would be a loss of sympathy and cooperation at a time when mutual confidence and assistance are of first importance. It is not merely the good will of our associates in the war in Europe that we should preserve but their power to carry on the work of education among the peoples of France and Great Britain with whom the United States has enlisted in fighting Prussian autocracy. To the extent that we might deprive them and even the neutral nations of the means to do their part in publishing the truth and shaping the opinion of the world, we should injure our own cause and

D. W. GRIFFITH'S SUPREME TRIUMPH "HEARTS OF THE WORLD" A Romance of the Great War Based on the Actual Localities of the Story: Battle Scenes of Europe. Through Centers and Outposts of the British and French Governments. PRICES: Daily Matinees, 25c to \$1.00 Evening, 50c, 75c, \$1.00

BLAKE BUILDING 59 Temple Place, Cor. Washington Street BOSTON

AMUSEMENTS

MAJESTIC Theatre BOSTON

EVERY DAY—3 P. M. AND 8 P. M.

Also playing at 44th St. Theater, New York City; Garrick Theater, Philadelphia, and Olympic Theater, Chicago.

Wm. Elliott, Fred C. Cook and Morris Gest Present

Behning Pianos

The Supreme Reason

why you should buy

any musical instrument

is because of its tone,

and, we believe, the

tone of the Behning is

supreme in pianos of

the artistic class.

Founded in 1861, the BEHNING PIANOS are one of the few pianos of quality still made by men of the name; the BEHNING SMALL GRAND has not only a tone of great depth and purity, but it equals in volume many instruments of much larger size.

Write for catalog and special payment plan. We deliver free anywhere in the U. S. A.

BEHNING PIANO COMPANY

Factory, 308 East 133d Street, NEW YORK

Retail Stores, 425 5th Ave., NEW YORK—364 Livingston St. BROOKLYN

AUSTRALIA REPRESENTATIVES:

ALLAN & COMPANY, Melbourne and Adelaide.

W. H. PALING & COMPANY, Sydney and Brisbane.

MR. and MRS. SIDNEY DREW

Richard Walton Tully

Presents the Drews in "The Hunter's Boot" MERRY

HAPPY DOMESTIC COMEDY

KEEP HER SMILING

</div

STOCK DIVIDENDS TAX IS PROPOSED

Delegates in New Hampshire's Coming Constitutional Convention to Take Up Subject of Increasing Revenues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CONCORD, N. H.—There is considerable discussion among delegates-elect to New Hampshire's constitutional convention, which convenes in June, over the subject of taxation. The large revenues that have been derived by Massachusetts through the application of a state income tax have revealed to New Hampshire's taxation authorities the possibilities of its extension into this State.

Under the present mode of taxation in New Hampshire, neither the stocks of corporations nor the dividends derived from those stocks are taxable at all. The only exception is in the case of stocks of national banks that are owned by residents of the State. These national bank stocks are taxed because of the federal laws and the decisions of federal courts to which, of course, the provisions of the state constitution are subordinate.

Bonds and money at interest are taxable, not on any basis of income from them but upon their market value. Any money derived from stocks that a resident happens to have on April 1, the day of tax assessment, is taxable, not because it is dividends from stocks but because it is "money on hand April 1." The provision of the state constitution which makes bonds taxable and stocks and stock dividends non-taxable is as follows:

"Full power and authority are given to the General Court . . . to levy proportional and reasonable taxes upon all the inhabitants of, and residents within, the said State, and upon all estates within the same."

This has been interpreted to mean that everything should be taxed at its "full and true value" or market value, or not taxed at all. All the tax laws have been enacted on this basis.

The reason why the capital stock of corporations is not taxable is because the real property of the corporation, whether a shoe factory in New Hampshire or a railroad in Pennsylvania is presumed to be taxed where it is situated at its true value and to tax the stocks or the dividends from stocks would be double taxation and, therefore, not "proportional and reasonable."

The reason why bonds are taxable is because they are regarded in the same class as money at interest, not taxed when the property of the corporation upon which the bonds are a lien is taxed, but taxable as a separate item of real property. The last constitutional convention held in 1912, submitted to the people an amendment to provide that the Legislature should have power to tax bonds and money at interest and stock dividends of foreign corporations on an income tax basis. This amendment was defeated by popular vote.

Governor Spofford, in his inaugural in 1915, urged the Legislature to put a tax on stock dividends, but no action was taken. He had a bill drafted, and when the question of its constitutionality was discussed, the Supreme Court gave an elaborate opinion which included the following points:

1. The Legislature can levy a tax at a uniform rate on stock dividends of foreign corporations, and exempt from taxation entirely the stocks themselves. By "uniform rate" is meant the same rate in proportion to value as is imposed upon other property in the same taxing district. This would be a "proportional and reasonable tax."

2. Exemption of stocks from taxation when stock dividends are to be taxed, removes the element of double taxation. Double taxation does not exist if the property taxed in each instance is not the same. To make an "unreasonable" tax is to subject the property to a double tax payable by the same party directly or indirectly. Capital stock invested in a business and the income or dividends derived from carrying on the business are entirely different things.

3. An income tax is not necessarily in conflict with the constitution. "An equal division of the public expense may be made by a property tax and an income tax. The modes of division may be numerous and various. If the result is an equal division, it is taxation."

NEW CURFEW ORDER
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The "Curfew" Order which has been introduced by the Board of Trade is intended to save coal by reducing the consumption of gas and electricity. It applies only to London and the south and west of England. The order altogether prohibits the use of lights in shop fronts and also the serving of hot meals and cooking of food in hotels, restaurants, clubs and public eating places between 9:30 p. m. and 5 a. m. No light may be exhibited in the dining room of any such establishment after 10 p. m. It further prohibits the use of gas and electricity on the stage or in the auditorium of any place of entertainment between 10:30 p. m. and 1 p. m. on the following day. The order also rationed the general consumption of gas and electric light by requiring every one to reduce his consumption of gas and electric light to five-sixths of the quantity consumed by him in the corresponding quarter of 1916 or 1917, whichever was the greater. Those whose consumption did not exceed 300 cubic feet of gas or 20 units of electricity in the summer months or 350 cubic feet of gas or 40 units of electricity during the winter months are excepted. The order came into operation quietly on April 2. Most theaters began their performances half an hour earlier than usual, with the result that the audiences left at

NEW WISCONSIN ALIGNMENT SEEN

Renunciation of La Folletteism by W. L. Houser, and Demand for Reforms May Unite Progressive Elements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—A good deal of interest has been aroused in Wisconsin by a statement issued by Walter L. Houser, former Secretary of State and manager of Robert M. La Follette's presidential campaign in 1908, in which Mr. Houser says that he can no longer support Senator La Follette's war course. Mr. Houser was one of the last of the important La Follette lieutenants of the older order to remain with his chief. Senator La Follette from now on will have to depend almost entirely on new men.

Mr. Houser, in his statement, says that, intimately as he has known Senator La Follette and the latter's aims, he is unable to explain the present attitude of the Senator. He will not charge the Senator with disloyalty, he

says, but he thinks that the 100,000 votes which were cast in the senatorial election against America's course in the war and in favor of the surrender platform of Victor L. Berger, were largely the product of La Folletteism in instilling a spirit of hostility to America's course in the war.

Mr. Houser sounds a call in his statement which may be said to be similar to the call sounded by Dr. Charles McCarthy when the latter was making the race for senator in the Democratic primary. It is that the splendid work in furthering the cause of necessary reform in government control and the breaking of the hold of big business in this State, which was the product of the earlier course of Senator La Follette, shall not be overthrown or allowed to disintegrate.

The attitude of these two men indicates a growing feeling in the State that the progressive movement shall be caught up again and shall go on, and that the element represented by Governor Philipp shall be actively supported.

Students of the political situation say that this new movement may come about through a union of the political elements that formerly supported Senator La Follette, but which have completely renounced his leadership because of his war course. These elements represent both Republicans and Democrats.

PATENTS ISSUED IN NEW ENGLAND

Government Grants Rights on Many Devices Planned for Use and Improvement in the Home, Trade, Manufacturing

Following is a list of patents issued in the past week to New England inventors, as reported by Allen & Daggett, Inc., patent attorneys.

Projection Apparatus—Ames, Adelbert Jr., Tewksbury, Mass.

Controlling Device for Self-focus Electric Arc Lamps—Boyle, John L., Boston, Mass.

Filling Teeth—Brouillet, George A., Brookline, Mass.

Stapling Machine—Ellis, Warren E., Haverhill, Mass.

Game—Gagnon, Nester E., Lawrence, Mass.

Garnet Supporter—Gear, Richard J., Roxbury, Mass.

Machine for Inserting Fastenings—Goddard, George, Winchester, Mass.

Spinning and Twisting Machine—Goldsmith, William H., Biddeford, Me.

Chuck—Griffith, William H., Somerville, Mass.

Hip Covering for Roofs—Guptill, Edgar P., Whitinsville, Mass.

Show Button Staple—Harmon, Frank L., Beverly, Mass.
Rotary Tiller—Hanson, Daniel F., Springfield, Mass.
Chair-Kneeling, Robert M., Springfield, Mass.
Chuck—Letzing, Christian J., Boston, Mass.
Game Apparatus—Marks, Isidore, Boston, Mass.
Making Metal Rings—Mossberg, Frank, Attleboro, Mass.
Aeroplane—Norberti, Giovanni, Boston, Mass.
Valve Operating Mechanism—Pineau, Peter, New Bedford, Mass.
Machine for Making Paper—Pope, Charles E., Holyoke, Mass.
Cloth Rest for Shears—Richardson, Charles G., Springfield, Mass.
Bottle Capping Machine—Stewart, Edward J., Brooklyn, Mass.
Apparatus for Distracting Fibrous Material—Stobie, William H., Waterville, Me.
Flag Holder—Waiteling, Royal A., Pittsfield, Mass.

HOME FOR HORSES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

SARNIA, Ont.—A 50-acre park has been leased from the Grand Trunk Railway, to be used as a home for horses. A never-falling stream crosses the land, the pasture is luxuriant and there are plenty of shade trees. The movement was started by Inspector Crosbie and as the charges are very low a large number of horse owners have already made reservations.

GOVERNMENT TAKES OVER EHRET ESTATE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—George Ehret Jr., of New York City, upon learning from the State Department that his father, George Ehret Sr., had been living in Berlin since the declaration of war, has reported all of his father's property to the alien property custodian as of enemy character and has announced his readiness to turn over to the custody of the Government real estate amounting to \$24,000,000 and personal property amounting to \$16,000,000, or \$40,000,000 in all. In announcing Mr. Ehret's action, A. Mitchell Palmer, the alien property custodian, said that no change in the management of this property was contemplated. George Ehret Jr. and the Central Trust Company have been named as depositaries for the alien property custodian, and the rents and other incomes will be collected as usual by Mr. Ehret, who will make periodical accounting to the custodian. If Mr. Ehret Sr. should return to the United States, the Department of Justice would, it is understood, entertain jurisdiction of any claim that he might make to have his property returned to him.

Now is the time to buy War Savings and Thrift Stamps

B. Altman & Co.

Thirty-fourth Street

MADISON AVENUE-FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fifth Street

Telephone 7000 Murray Hill

An Interesting Display of SUMMER FURNISHINGS for Bungalows, Cottages and Summer homes in general

has been prepared in anticipation of the rapidly approaching exodus to the seashore or countryside. Unusual efforts have been made to assemble merchandise of the most desirable types and qualities. All of the prices quoted below are those of regular stock; but the values are such as will make a special appeal at this time.

Summer Home Furnishings (Fourth Floor)

Refreshment Baskets	\$16.50
Serving Trays	10.50
Serving Wagons	32.00

Summer Utilities (Fourth Floor)

Couch Hammocks, from \$18.75 to 37.50	
Beach Umbrellas, from 4.50 to 12.50	
Cedar Chests 45x18x19	16.50
Japanese Draught Screens of rep, in four panels, embroidered	\$15.00
American-made and Imported Cretonnes, per yard	38c., upward
Fancy Scrims and Marquises, per yard	38c., upward
Muslins in fancy designs, yard, 25c., upward	

Summer Curtains (Fourth Floor)

Muslin Curtains, tucked and ruffled, per pair	\$1.35
Scrim Curtains	
Plain hemstitched	per pair \$1.10
Hemstitched, with Cluny edge, pair	1.55
Scotch Madras Curtains (cream color) per pair	\$2.50
Net Curtains (filet mesh), per pair	2.50

Summer Boudoir Fitments of dainty cretonnes (Fourth Floor)

Circular Pillows	\$3.75
Waste Baskets	3.25
Work Stands	2.75
Desk Sets (four pieces)	2.50
Dresser Scarfs	1.50
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, each	1.00

Summer Linens (Fourth Floor)

All-linen Damask Table Cloths each	\$4.75, 6.00, 8.00, upward
All-linen Damask Table Napkins per dozen, \$6.00, 7.50, 8.50, 10.50, upward	
All-linen Huckaback Towels, hemstitched, per dozen	\$7.75, 10.00, 12.00, upward
Union Huckaback Towels (linen-and-cotton) hemstitched per dozen	\$4.00, 5.40, & 6.00
Turkish Bath Towels, hemmed, per dozen	\$2.75, 4.50 & 6.00

Dresser Scarfs to match, in three sizes, each 90c., \$1.10 & 1.25

Tea Napkins machine-scalloped and embroidered, per dozen	\$3.90
Fine Hand-crocheted Luncheon Sets (25 pieces)	

per set \$7.50

Summer Bed Furnishings (Fourth Floor)

White Blankets
Single size per pair \$7.50 & 9.00
Double size per pair 8.50 & 10.00

Colored Cotton Blanket Throw each \$4.75

Satin-finish Bedspreads With plain hems:

Single size	each \$4.25
Double size	
each	each 5.75
Crinkled Dimity Bedspreads (Summer weight)	

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

FINANCE REVIEW OF PAST WEEK

Equanimity of Money Market
Feature of Generally Trying
Conditions—Securities Display
Strength and Greater Breadth

An outstanding feature of the financial situation in the United States, at least, is the equanimity of monetary conditions, which are standing the strain of war and other unusual demands with striking strength and stability.

An extraordinary series of laws affecting business and financial conditions have been enacted by Congress. The War Finance Corporation will soon become an important factor in the money market, rendering needed assistance to corporations engaged upon war work. Large aggregate advances have had to be made by the banks of cities in connection with the carrying out of government contracts. During the manufacturing stage, large advances of this nature have been required, although the government authorities in many instances have made preliminary advances and by other means have hastened the payment of this indebtedness. This policy meets with favor because the strain upon the banks in connection with the financing of Liberty Loan subscriptions, the heavy advances called for in connection with payments made for income taxes, excess profits taxes and other taxes represent the largest total loan account of this character ever negotiated. The country is doing business upon such a high price level as to make it necessary for the banks to make larger advances to many of their regular customers than they otherwise would.

The money market situation will be further relieved when the government authorities are able to complete the payment of railroad rentals. This in itself is an immense task. Paying and refunding of several important note issues are being provided through recourse to the \$500,000,000 revolving fund provided by the Railroad Control Law. It is of benefit to the holders of railroad securities that their properties are being operated by the Government and that their directors are relieved from the necessity of raising funds in an unfavorable investment market.

In New York money on call at the stock exchange rates at 3% per cent. Time money is unchanged with a light business at 6 per cent minimum.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, May 4.

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Havana, Cuba.—M. Mallo of Hernandez Valdes & Co., U.S.; M. M. S. Rothenberg of Marks Rosenberg & Co.; Adams.

New Orleans—W. J. Martinez of W. J. Martinez & Bros.; Tour.

New York—W. A. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 13 Lincoln St.

New York—J. E. Murphy, of Perry, Dame & Co.; Essex.

Norfolk, Va.—M. Pinicus and Charles L. Pinicus of Pinicus & Janet Shoe Co.; Adams.

Norfolk, Va.—J. C. Hofheimer of Hofheimer Bros.; Copley Plaza.

Plattsburgh, N. Y.—F. C. McDougal of E. Moore & Co.; Adams.

Santiago, Cuba.—S. Vidal, U. S.

St. Paul, Minn.—E. Rounds, of Foot, Schults & Co.; Parker.

Venfuegos, Cuba.—I. Vasquez of Builoba & Co.; Room 420, 207 Essex Street.

LEATHER BUYERS

Columbus, O.—F. W. Reed of the John Fenton Shoe Mfg. Co.; Essex.

London, Eng.—Percy Daniels, Agt. British Purchasing Commission; Tour.

New Orleans—R. J. Martinez of Apex Shoe Co.; Essex.

Quebec, Can.—J. Sheehy of John Ritchie Co., Inc.; Essex.

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

NEW OIL OUTPUT IN APRIL

FRANKLIN, Pa.—Initial oil production declined 52,848 barrels in April compared with March, although the number of wells completed in fields east of the Rockies, covered by the Oil City Derrick's monthly report, increased 260. In April 2242 new wells were completed, compared with 1982 in March. New production was 124,660 barrels, compared with 177,308 in March. The decrease was principally in Kansas and Gulf fields. Most other fields showed increases. At the close of April there were 5335 rigs up and wells drilling, an increase of 414, which indicates a summer of great activity.

PYRAMID OIL COMPANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The Pyramid Oil Company has bought from Rogers & Nowell of Cincinnati, O., the Clem Williams lease of 50 acres and 50 acres additional of the Pendergrass lease, adjoining the Liberty, Bryant tract. The deal involved approximately \$250,000. The property is near some of the best developments in the petroleum fields of the State. There has been unusual activity in the eastern, western and southern petroleum fields in Kentucky lately and much new work in prospect.

DRY GOODS TRADE ACTIVE

CHICAGO, Ill.—Wholesale dry goods and general merchandise sales, collections and arrival of buyers in the market for the month of April exceeded the corresponding month in 1917 by a very large percentage notwithstanding the facts that last year was a record year and weather conditions during April were unfavorable for seasonal movement of retail stocks, says the John V. Farwell Company.

SHIPS FROM GREAT LAKES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

SARNIA, Ont.—Taking over of the Port Huron dry docks of the Reid Wrecking Company of this city by the Foundation Company of New York, has been followed by the announcement that work will be begun at once on the construction of several 250-foot slips for the French Government.

ENGLAND ABANDONS WOOL IMPORT PLAN

War Office Will Take Over All
Staple on Arrival Because
Private Dealers Have Not
Complied With Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRADFORD, England.—The wool section of the War Office announced that the scheme sanctioned last December for the private importation of wool from South America has now been finally abandoned. On the ground that the essential terms and conditions of the Army Council have not been complied with, they claim the right to take over all the wool purchased on arrival in this country, but state that it is not intended to depart from the policy of the December announcement in respect of purchases which may already have been made expressly and solely for shipment to the United Kingdom. In what way the Army Council's conditions have been violated can only be guessed at, but the idea would seem to be that wool has been bought for some purpose other than shipment to the United Kingdom.

Some further information on the subject is contained in a circular issued by Messrs. Ronald and Roger, the well-known Liverpool wool brokers. They state that in March there were no arrivals of South American wool or sheepskins in Liverpool, but that about 700 bales were discharged in London. These represent about a third of the purchases reported to have been made in the River Plate by a syndicate of British combers and spinners, and sanctioned by the War Office. They have, however, been taken over by the Army Contracts department, which has allowed the buyers a commission on cost price, and the remaining two-thirds still lying in Buenos Aires, are said to have been requisitioned in advance on the same terms, the authorities assuming responsibility for shipment hither. Messrs. Ronald and Roger add: "While the syndicate is thus relieved of anxiety as to tonnage, it is tantalizing to learn that no further operations are to be permitted, at any rate for the present, although it is evident that wool is wanted, and, as has been remarked before, the question of price is of secondary importance compared with the need for securing supplies. The vacillating policy thus exemplified afresh, constitutes indeed one of the chief drawbacks incidental to government control, and is so disastrous to commercial enterprise as to be even more detrimental to the interests of this country than might be a consistently opposite course."

The price of the 1918 British (including Irish) wool clip has been fixed at 60 per cent above the average price ruling in June and July, 1914. This represents an advance of 62.3 per cent on last year's price, which was 50 per cent above the average of 1914. The War Office state that this decision has been reached after due consideration of the recommendations made to the Army Council by a number of agricultural bodies, and after consultation with the Board of Agriculture for England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland. The schedule of prices for each grade of wool will be drawn up by the Central Advisory Committee for British Wool, in conformity with the increase indicated. It is pointed out that the schedule of prices when published, will indicate the maximum prices, and that the actual price received by each farmer will, of course, depend on the quality and condition of his particular clip of wool.

The proposed levy scheme for the compensation of workers in the wool textile trade, whose earnings are reduced by the shortage of supplies is not yet officially in existence, although payments to workers have already been made. The scheme was considered this week, by the Board of Control, together with the report of the deputation appointed to wait on the Director of Raw Materials, Sir Arthur Goldfinch, concerning it. After prolonged discussion, the board resolved to approve, in fundamentals, the setting up of a fund for meeting the problem of unemployment and underemployment, and recorded its recognition that it was imperative that an agreed scheme should be presented at the earliest possible moment. The matter was then referred back to the Levy Committee for further consideration, with an instruction that the committee should increase its number by adding representatives from all sections of the industry concerned at present represented. The committee will continue its deliberations with a view to reporting to the next meeting of the board, which will be held on May 7.

REAL ESTATE

The Winchester Savings Bank has taken title to the three-story swell-front brick dwelling, situated at 445 Marlboro Street, Back Bay, valued by the assessors at \$19,600. Of this amount \$7400 applies on the 2121 square feet of land. Florence C. Clapp conveyed the deed. Minnie A. Morrison et al have sold

MARKET OPINIONS

F. A. Schirmer & Co., Boston: The last week's developments on the battle front in France and Flanders have done much to restore confidence and optimism in financial quarters. It is hoped that the tide has turned in favor of the Allies, but there is, notwithstanding, a disposition to await further German efforts before taking too much for granted. The bolder ones, however, believing that Germany is beaten on the western front, have been, within the past two or three days, buyers of securities, but there has been, as yet, no great public participation. This will not come until, as stated above, it is more definitely established that Germany has again been defeated in her efforts to obtain a military decision; when this becomes clear to all, however, there will be a buying power released which will, in our opinion, be amazing in quantity.

Another small sale has been made by Phares E. Dukeshire and wife, to Michael Demarillac, buyer of the frame dwelling at 15 Harvard Avenue, together with 2692 square feet of land. The tax valuation of this parcel is \$4900, including \$2400 on the land.

ANOTHER SMALL SALE HAS BEEN MADE BY PHARES E. DUKESHIRE AND WIFE, TO MICHAEL DEMARILLAC, BUYER OF THE FRAME DWELLING AT 15 HARVARD AVENUE, TOGETHER WITH 2692 SQUARE FEET OF LAND. THE TAX VALUATION OF THIS PARCEL IS \$4900, INCLUDING \$2400 ON THE LAND.

ANOTHER SMALL SALE HAS BEEN MADE BY PHARES E. DUKESHIRE AND WIFE, TO MICHAEL DEMARILLAC, BUYER OF THE FRAME DWELLING AT 15 HARVARD AVENUE, TOGETHER WITH 2692 SQUARE FEET OF LAND. THE TAX VALUATION OF THIS PARCEL IS \$4900, INCLUDING \$2400 ON THE LAND.

ANOTHER SMALL SALE HAS BEEN MADE BY PHARES E. DUKESHIRE AND WIFE, TO MICHAEL DEMARILLAC, BUYER OF THE FRAME DWELLING AT 15 HARVARD AVENUE, TOGETHER WITH 2692 SQUARE FEET OF LAND. THE TAX VALUATION OF THIS PARCEL IS \$4900, INCLUDING \$2400 ON THE LAND.

ANOTHER SMALL SALE HAS BEEN MADE BY PHARES E. DUKESHIRE AND WIFE, TO MICHAEL DEMARILLAC, BUYER OF THE FRAME DWELLING AT 15 HARVARD AVENUE, TOGETHER WITH 2692 SQUARE FEET OF LAND. THE TAX VALUATION OF THIS PARCEL IS \$4900, INCLUDING \$2400 ON THE LAND.

ANOTHER SMALL SALE HAS BEEN MADE BY PHARES E. DUKESHIRE AND WIFE, TO MICHAEL DEMARILLAC, BUYER OF THE FRAME DWELLING AT 15 HARVARD AVENUE, TOGETHER WITH 2692 SQUARE FEET OF LAND. THE TAX VALUATION OF THIS PARCEL IS \$4900, INCLUDING \$2400 ON THE LAND.

ANOTHER SMALL SALE HAS BEEN MADE BY PHARES E. DUKESHIRE AND WIFE, TO MICHAEL DEMARILLAC, BUYER OF THE FRAME DWELLING AT 15 HARVARD AVENUE, TOGETHER WITH 2692 SQUARE FEET OF LAND. THE TAX VALUATION OF THIS PARCEL IS \$4900, INCLUDING \$2400 ON THE LAND.

ANOTHER SMALL SALE HAS BEEN MADE BY PHARES E. DUKESHIRE AND WIFE, TO MICHAEL DEMARILLAC, BUYER OF THE FRAME DWELLING AT 15 HARVARD AVENUE, TOGETHER WITH 2692 SQUARE FEET OF LAND. THE TAX VALUATION OF THIS PARCEL IS \$4900, INCLUDING \$2400 ON THE LAND.

ANOTHER SMALL SALE HAS BEEN MADE BY PHARES E. DUKESHIRE AND WIFE, TO MICHAEL DEMARILLAC, BUYER OF THE FRAME DWELLING AT 15 HARVARD AVENUE, TOGETHER WITH 2692 SQUARE FEET OF LAND. THE TAX VALUATION OF THIS PARCEL IS \$4900, INCLUDING \$2400 ON THE LAND.

ANOTHER SMALL SALE HAS BEEN MADE BY PHARES E. DUKESHIRE AND WIFE, TO MICHAEL DEMARILLAC, BUYER OF THE FRAME DWELLING AT 15 HARVARD AVENUE, TOGETHER WITH 2692 SQUARE FEET OF LAND. THE TAX VALUATION OF THIS PARCEL IS \$4900, INCLUDING \$2400 ON THE LAND.

ANOTHER SMALL SALE HAS BEEN MADE BY PHARES E. DUKESHIRE AND WIFE, TO MICHAEL DEMARILLAC, BUYER OF THE FRAME DWELLING AT 15 HARVARD AVENUE, TOGETHER WITH 2692 SQUARE FEET OF LAND. THE TAX VALUATION OF THIS PARCEL IS \$4900, INCLUDING \$2400 ON THE LAND.

ANOTHER SMALL SALE HAS BEEN MADE BY PHARES E. DUKESHIRE AND WIFE, TO MICHAEL DEMARILLAC, BUYER OF THE FRAME DWELLING AT 15 HARVARD AVENUE, TOGETHER WITH 2692 SQUARE FEET OF LAND. THE TAX VALUATION OF THIS PARCEL IS \$4900, INCLUDING \$2400 ON THE LAND.

ANOTHER SMALL SALE HAS BEEN MADE BY PHARES E. DUKESHIRE AND WIFE, TO MICHAEL DEMARILLAC, BUYER OF THE FRAME DWELLING AT 15 HARVARD AVENUE, TOGETHER WITH 2692 SQUARE FEET OF LAND. THE TAX VALUATION OF THIS PARCEL IS \$4900, INCLUDING \$2400 ON THE LAND.

ANOTHER SMALL SALE HAS BEEN MADE BY PHARES E. DUKESHIRE AND WIFE, TO MICHAEL DEMARILLAC, BUYER OF THE FRAME DWELLING AT 15 HARVARD AVENUE, TOGETHER WITH 2692 SQUARE FEET OF LAND. THE TAX VALUATION OF THIS PARCEL IS \$4900, INCLUDING \$2400 ON THE LAND.

ANOTHER SMALL SALE HAS BEEN MADE BY PHARES E. DUKESHIRE AND WIFE, TO MICHAEL DEMARILLAC, BUYER OF THE FRAME DWELLING AT 15 HARVARD AVENUE, TOGETHER WITH 2692 SQUARE FEET OF LAND. THE TAX VALUATION OF THIS PARCEL IS \$4900, INCLUDING \$2400 ON THE LAND.

ANOTHER SMALL SALE HAS BEEN MADE BY PHARES E. DUKESHIRE AND WIFE, TO MICHAEL DEMARILLAC, BUYER OF THE FRAME DWELLING AT 15 HARVARD AVENUE, TOGETHER WITH 2692 SQUARE FEET OF LAND. THE TAX VALUATION OF THIS PARCEL IS \$4900, INCLUDING \$2400 ON THE LAND.

ANOTHER SMALL SALE HAS BEEN MADE BY PHARES E. DUKESHIRE AND WIFE, TO MICHAEL DEMARILLAC, BUYER OF THE FRAME DWELLING AT 15 HARVARD AVENUE, TOGETHER WITH 2692 SQUARE FEET OF LAND. THE TAX VALUATION OF THIS PARCEL IS \$4900, INCLUDING \$2400 ON THE LAND.

ANOTHER SMALL SALE HAS BEEN MADE BY PHARES E. DUKESHIRE AND WIFE, TO MICHAEL DEMARILLAC, BUYER OF THE FRAME DWELLING AT 15 HARVARD AVENUE, TOGETHER WITH 2692 SQUARE FEET OF LAND. THE TAX VALUATION OF THIS PARCEL IS \$4900, INCLUDING \$2400 ON THE LAND.

ANOTHER SMALL SALE HAS BEEN MADE BY PHARES E. DUKESHIRE AND WIFE, TO MICHAEL DEMARILLAC, BUYER OF THE FRAME DWELLING AT 15 HARVARD AVENUE, TOGETHER WITH 2692 SQUARE FEET OF LAND. THE TAX VALUATION OF THIS PARCEL IS \$4900, INCLUDING \$2400 ON THE LAND.

ANOTHER SMALL SALE HAS BEEN MADE BY PHARES E. DUKESHIRE AND WIFE, TO MICHAEL DEMARILLAC, BUYER OF THE FRAME DWELLING AT 15 HARVARD AVENUE, TOGETHER WITH 2692 SQUARE FEET OF LAND. THE TAX VALUATION OF THIS PARCEL IS \$4900, INCLUDING \$2400 ON THE LAND.

ANOTHER SMALL SALE HAS BEEN MADE BY PHARES E. DUKESHIRE AND WIFE, TO MICHAEL DEMARILLAC, BUYER OF THE FRAME DWELLING AT 15 HARVARD AVENUE, TOGETHER WITH 2692 SQUARE FEET OF LAND. THE TAX VALUATION OF THIS PARCEL IS \$4900, INCLUDING \$2400 ON THE LAND.

ANOTHER SMALL SALE HAS BEEN MADE BY PHARES E. DUKESHIRE AND WIFE, TO MICHAEL DEMARILLAC, BUYER OF THE FRAME DWELLING AT 15 HARVARD AVENUE, TOGETHER WITH 2692 SQUARE FEET OF LAND. THE TAX VALUATION OF THIS PARCEL IS \$4900, INCLUDING \$2400 ON THE LAND.

ANOTHER SMALL SALE HAS BEEN MADE BY PHARES E. DUKESHIRE AND WIFE, TO MICHAEL DEMARILLAC, BUYER OF THE FRAME DWELLING AT 15 HARVARD AVENUE, TOGETHER WITH 2692 SQUARE FEET OF LAND. THE TAX VALUATION OF THIS PARCEL IS \$4900, INCLUDING \$2400 ON THE LAND.

ANOTHER SMALL SALE HAS BEEN MADE BY PHARES E. DUKESHIRE AND WIFE, TO MICHAEL DEMARILLAC, BUYER OF THE FRAME DWELLING AT 15 HARVARD AVENUE, TOGETHER WITH 2692 SQUARE FEET OF LAND. THE TAX VALUATION OF THIS PARCEL IS \$4900, INCLUDING \$2400 ON THE LAND.

ANOTHER SMALL SALE HAS BEEN MADE BY PHARES E. DUKESHIRE AND WIFE, TO MICHAEL DEMARILLAC, BUYER OF THE FRAME DWELLING AT 15 HARVARD AVENUE, TOGETHER WITH 2692 SQUARE FEET OF LAND. THE TAX VALUATION OF THIS PARCEL IS \$4900, INCLUDING \$2400 ON THE LAND.

ANOTHER SMALL SALE HAS BEEN MADE BY PHARES E. DUKESHIRE AND WIFE, TO MICHAEL DEMARILLAC, BUYER OF THE FRAME DWELLING AT 15 HARVARD AVENUE, TOGETHER WITH 2692 SQUARE FEET OF LAND. THE TAX VALUATION OF THIS PARCEL IS \$4900, INCLUDING \$2400 ON THE LAND.

ANOTHER SMALL SALE HAS BEEN MADE BY PHARES E. DUKESHIRE AND WIFE, TO MICHAEL DEMARILLAC, BUYER OF THE FRAME DWELLING AT 15 HARVARD AVENUE, TOGETHER WITH 2692 SQUARE FEET OF LAND. THE TAX VALUATION OF THIS PARCEL IS \$4900, INCLUDING \$2400 ON THE LAND.

ANOTHER SMALL SALE HAS BEEN MADE BY PHARES E. DUKESHIRE AND WIFE, TO MICHAEL DEMARILLAC, BUYER OF THE FRAME DWELLING AT 15 HARVARD AVENUE, TOGETHER WITH 2692 SQUARE FEET OF LAND. THE TAX VALUATION OF THIS PARCEL IS \$4900, INCLUDING \$2400 ON THE LAND.

ANOTHER SMALL SALE HAS BEEN MADE BY PHARES E. DUKESHIRE AND WIFE, TO MICHAEL DEMARILLAC, BUYER OF THE FRAME DWELLING AT 15 HARVARD AVENUE, TOGETHER WITH 2692 SQUARE FEET OF LAND. THE TAX VALUATION OF THIS PARCEL IS \$4900, INCLUDING \$2400 ON THE LAND.

ANOTHER SMALL SALE HAS BEEN MADE BY PHARES E. DUKESHIRE AND WIFE, TO MICHAEL DEMARILLAC, BUYER OF THE FRAME DWELLING AT 15 HARVARD AVENUE, TOGETHER WITH 2692 SQUARE FEET OF LAND. THE TAX VALUATION OF THIS PARCEL IS \$4900, INCLUDING \$2400 ON THE LAND.

ANOTHER SMALL SALE HAS BEEN MADE BY PHARES E. DUKESHIRE AND WIFE, TO MICHAEL DEMAR

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

TECH TRACK TEAM TO MEET CORNELL

Twenty-Three Members of the M. I. T. Squad Journey to Ithaca With Coach Kanaly, for Dual Competition Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Twenty-three members of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology track team, including Coach F. M. Kanaly and Dr. Johnson, the trainer, left Boston Friday for Ithaca, N. Y., where they are scheduled to oppose the Cornell University team in a dual meet today.

Indications point to close races in every event, according to Coach Kanaly, who freely expects his charges to continue the very fine showing which they have made so far this spring. Technology has one of the best teams that has ever represented the institute, and following its victory in the two-mile relay at the Penn relay championships, the men are eagerly awaiting the opportunity of annexing another win.

Cornell, though considerably weakened by the withdrawing from competition of several of its stars who carried the Red and White through to victory in the last eastern intercollegiate meet, can with certainty be depended upon to offer strong opposition to any team. Followers of the sport predict that the Technology men will excel in the middle-distance runs, while Cornell will come to the front with great strength in the hurdles and weight events.

The quarter-mile race will find M. I. T. represented by Garvin Bawden, who though he did not run up to the form expected of him in the recent Penn games, has been rounding into shape in the past few days, much to Coach Kanaly's satisfaction. Coach Kanaly looks upon him as a sure point winner in the 440 and the 880-yard runs, and states that he may decide to work him in both events.

George McCarten, who surprised everybody by defeating with comparative ease the anchor man of the Chicago team, the favorite in the Penn carnival in the half-mile event, is practically conceded the victory in that race. McCarten won that run in the New England Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association meet last year, and has been doing splendid work ever since.

H. A. Herzog, captain of the team, will be seen in the mile event, and can be depended upon to keep the institute well to the fore throughout that race. Herzog's work will be closely watched, for he gave such a splendid performance at Philadelphia. George Halfacre, winner of the two-mile run in the New England intercollegiates a year ago, will be seen in that event today, and it is predicted that he will give all of the competitors plenty of opposition throughout.

In the dashes, the institute is to be represented by Theodore Bossert and J. H. Orman, both of whom have been improving steadily of late. Bossert covered the 100-yard distance in 10.1-5s. in the spring meet and made a comparatively good time in the 220-yard distance. Orman has developed rapidly under the direction of the coach and is now pushing Bossert hard in each event.

J. W. Kellar is counted on for points in the discus throw. He has made a very consistent showing in practice recently, and was the winner of second place in the intercollegiates in 1917. H. C. Pierce is scheduled to take points in the high jump, and the Cornell man who opposes him will find that he has a worthy opponent. He was also a point getter in the intercollegiates and is capable of doing better than 5ft. 6in.

The other athletes completing the party on the trip include P. D. Ash, O. L. Bardes, E. M. Brickett, J. E. Buckley, H. R. Dorr, H. P. Junod, W. K. McMahon, O. A. Mills, C. A. Newton, P. Scott, M. F. Sheldon, C. E. Westland and Manager C. W. Drew, who will also compete in the discus throw.

It was announced at the institute that negotiations were closed for a meet at the Harvard Stadium between the Technology runners and the Crimson team Wednesday. The plans call for an official dual meet and medals will be given to place winners in each event.

TUFTS NINE DEFEATS DARTMOUTH, 6 TO 3

MEDFORD, Mass.—Tufts College won its sixth consecutive game Friday, defeating Dartmouth College, 6 to 3, at Medford. John Ross, pitching for Dartmouth, lost control in the sixth inning, and before the Brown and Blue was retired, four runs had been scored and the Dartmouth College lead erased. From that time on the Green batters were subdued by O'Marra, the star lefthanded pitcher of Tufts. He allowed seven hits, but his control was excellent, not a base on balls being issued. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Tufts 0 0 1 0 0 4 0 1 x—6 11 4
Dartmouth 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0—3 7 1

Batteries—O'Marra and Callahan; Ross and F. Ross.

CLEVELAND AFTER THOMAS
Services of the United Press Associations

CLEVELAND, O.—A deal is on here by which the Cleveland Americans are trying to get Catcher C. H. Thomas from the Philadelphia Athletics. Manager Connie Mack has been asked, it was learned today, for terms on Thomas, who is now a holdout. He is one of the players Mack got in his deals this winter with the Boston Red Sox.

BILLIARD PLAY IS CONCLUDED

New England Amateur Class A
18.2 Balkline Championship
Tournament a Marked Success

NEW ENGLAND CLASS A AMATEUR BILLIARD STANDING

	Won	Lost	H.R.	P.C.
T. H. Clarkson.....	5	0	52	.990
Harrison Parker.....	4	1	56	.984
N. S. Kelly.....	3	2	57	.990
F. A. Frizell.....	2	3	43	.460
M. W. Parker.....	1	4	47	.290
W. A. Paige.....	0	5	47	.060

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—With the playing of the final game in the Class A 18.2 amateur balkline billiard championship tournament at the rooms of the Mercantile Library Association, Friday evening, the New England season of 1918 was brought to a successful close and it is predicted by those who are in close touch with this class of competition that next year will find even greater interest being taken in the Class A, Class B and Class C championship tournaments.

It is the first time that championship tournaments have been held in this section of the country for these three titles. The Class A championship has been won by T. H. Clarkson, who went through the tournament which ended last night, without a single defeat being charged up against him. He also took part in the National Class A championship at Detroit; but did not show up very strongly there.

H. S. Horne was the winner of the Class B championship in which eight players took part. The winner son of the seven games played and L. L. Haskell and W. A. Crocker finished in a tie for second place, and when it was played off Haskell won, giving him second place and Crocker third.

The Class C championship title was won by R. W. Stratton from a field of seven opponents, the champion winning all of his games. Thomas Barry finished second with only one defeat, that at the hands of Stratton. Frank Burnham was third with five victories and two defeats.

Friday's match in the Class A tournament was won by N. S. Kelly, who defeated F. A. Frizell, 300 to 286. This victory gives Kelly third place in the championship standing. The results of the matches in the three classes follow:

CLASS A	
Clarkson.....	300
Clarkson.....	252
Clarkson.....	141
Clarkson.....	163
Clarkson.....	172
Clarkson.....	180
Harrison Parker.....	260
Harrison Parker.....	133
Harrison Parker.....	129
Harrison Parker.....	296
Kelly.....	230
Paige.....	265
Paige.....	265
Paige.....	274
M. W. Parker.....	138

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANAHATTAN, Kan.—In a slow, one-sided dual track meet here Friday afternoon, the University of Kansas team defeated the Kansas State Agricultural College team, 74 to 35.

The visitors started the scoring with a rush, and had 24 points to their credit before the Aggies were able to land a second place in the 880-yard run.

At no time during the contest did the Aggies ave a chance of winning.

The University of Kansas team took 10 first places in the 14 events, and in six events took both first and second places.

The shot put was the only event in which the Aggies took both places.

The two-mile run was an easy win for W. T. Foreman '19, who

came in more than half a lap ahead of his opponent.

In the 120-yard high-hurdles, C. O. Work '20 nosed out

first place by a narrow margin.

Work was the individual star of the meet,

securing 13 points of his team's 35.

F. R. Lobaugh starred for the visitors, by scoring 12 points. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by Marshal Hadcock, Kansas; F. R. Lobaugh, Kansas, second. Time—10%.

One-Mile Run—Won by L. W. Dewall, Kansas; F. R. Lobaugh, Kansas, second. Time—1m. 11s.

50-Yard Dash—Won by G. W. Chapman, Kansas; F. R. Lobaugh, Kansas, second. Time—1m. 11s.

440-Yard Dash—F. R. Lobaugh and R. D. Rodkey, Kansas, tied for first. Time—57s.

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by C. O. Work, Kansas; State; H. N. Hobart, Kansas, second. Time—17s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by F. R. Lobaugh, Kansas; State; H. N. Hobart, Kansas, second. Time—25.4s.

880-Yard Run—Won by P. C. Murphy, Kansas; C. E. Beckett, Kansas, second. Time—2m. 12.3s.

220-Yard Hurdles—Won by C. O. Work, Kansas; State; H. N. Hobart, Kansas, second. Time—28.1s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by W. T. Foreman, Kansas; State; H. N. Hobart, Kansas, second. Time—10m. 3.1s.

Pole Vault—Won by R. D. Howard, Kansas; Earl Frost, Kansas, State, second. Height—10ft. 8in.

Discus Throw—Won by Marshal Hadcock, Kansas; C. O. Work, Kansas, State, second. Distance—110ft. 8in.

Running High Jump—Won by Carl Rice, Kansas; R. D. Howard, Kansas, second. Height—5ft. 11 1/4in.

16-Pound Shot Put—Won by E. F. Whedon, Kansas State; R. S. Talley, Kansas, second. Distance—34ft. 8 1/2in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by R. D. Rodkey, Kansas; State; R. D. Howard, Kansas, second. Distance—7 1/2s.

One-Mile Relay—Won by University of Kansas—Ray Russell, W. Davidson, Ralph Rodkey, Paul Murphy. Time—3m. 39.75s.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—The University of Michigan reopened baseball relations with her ancient rival, the University of Chicago, here Friday, by defeating the Maroons, 1 to 0, in one of the most closely fought contests ever seen on Ferry Field. The Wolverines scored their only run in the first inning, when the first Michigan batter made a clean three-base hit, and was sent home on a single by the third batter.

The game throughout was a splendid

pitchers' duel. E. A. Rusicka, pitch-

ing his first game of the season for

Michigan, struck out 13 of the oppo-

nents.

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11—R H E

New York 0 0 1 0 0 4 0 1 x—6 11 4

Dartmouth 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0—3 7 1

Batteries—Love and Hannah; Bush and Agnew. Umpires—Nallin and Evans.

CHAPMAN ENTERS SERVICE

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Deciding not to

wait for his draft call, Ray Chap-

man, star shortstop for the Cleve-

land American League Baseball Club,

has enlisted in the naval reserves. He

was placed in class 1, and was to have

been called in the next quota from his

district.

LEHIGH AT ANNAPOLIS

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—The Annapolis

Academy track team will have its first

competition of the season here this

afternoon with the Lehigh varsity as

opponents.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

Chattanooga 16, Little Rock 3.

Memphis 9, Nashville 6.

Atlanta 4, Mobile 2.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK AMERICANS DEFEAT THE RED SOX

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York de-

feated Boston in an 11-inning game

here Friday, 3 to 2. Successive singles

by Baker, Pratt and Pipp won for

New York in the eleventh. Love out-

lasted Bush in a pitcher's battle, the

latter meeting with his first defeat of

the season. Great support by the New

York outfit saved Love in the eighth

inning. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11—R H E

New York 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 x—9 9 1

Boston 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 1

Batteries—Love and Hannah; Bush and Agnew. Umpires—Nallin and Evans.

HARVARD NINE TO PLAY NAVY

MUSIC OF THE WORLD

IMPRESSIONISM IN DEBUSSY'S WORK

How Music Should Be Contrived
for Open-Air Performance—
Traditions of France Upheld

By The Christian Science Monitor special
music correspondent

LONDON, England—Debussy was an idealist, one of those who are the cause of "uneasy dreams for the Pharaohs of civilization." Unlike many composers of the present day, he did not "crush his genius into his cleverness" and become, to use the words of fine Irish essayist, a "thought-artisan," whose function is reduced to flinging "hot pennies to the rabble" or "ministering intellectual interests in all kinds of ingenious ways to an unbelieving public." His dreams were not for the peddlery of the market place. A great painter of dreams, Claudio Debussy has been described as a classic-impressionist—an impressionism that is refined, harmonious and serene, "that moves along in musical pictures, each of which corresponds to a subtle and fleeting moment . . . without troubling itself with what may come after," free from care, and full of the enjoyment of the moment. His delicate moderation was a protest against the overstrained metaphor, the excess and sensationalism, that have ravaged the art which Mozart said, "even in the most terrible situations, ought never to offend the ear; it (music) should charm it even there; and, in short, always remain music."

The idealist in Debussy could not resist even the possibilities evoked by the sound of a military band playing in a Paris square. "Why, after all," he asked in *La Revue Blanche*, June 1, 1901, "should the enlivenment of our squares and promenades remain the sole monopoly of our regimental bands? It pleases me to imagine some yet unthought-of tête more in harmony with their surroundings." After remarking that a military band among trees makes a noise like an imperfect phonograph, he went on to say: "Amidst foliage there should be a large orchestra assisted by the human voice. (No! I thank you, not any choral societies!) I foresee the possibility of orchestral music specially adapted for the open air, all of broad outline, of daring vocal and instrumental effects, which would revel in the free air and soar gayly over the summits of the trees. Such and such a harmonic succession which might sound abnormal in a close concert hall would be estimated at its right value out of doors; perhaps one might even find means to do away with those little hobbies connected with too exact an idea of form and tonality which are such tiresome hindrances to the progress of music. The art might gain new life and learn a fine lesson of freedom from the budding leaves; whatever it might lose of infinite charm would surely be gained in amplitude."

"It must be understood that it is not a question of striving for big, but for extended effects; neither is it a matter for tiring the echoes by making them repeat an unreasonable amount of sounds—but rather to profit by the prolongation of the unsubstantial harmonies. Then there would be a mysterious collaboration of the air, the motion of the leaves and the fragrance of the flowers with the music. And by being intimately united with these elements, music would seem to be a component part of each and all. Then, at last, one might decidedly determine that music and poetry are the only two arts that extend themselves in space. I may be mistaken, but it seems to me that in this idea there is something to exercise the thoughts of future generations. But I am afraid that for us, poor contemporaries, music will continue to smell rather close."

The main stream of the modern musical movement in France divides into two currents; one of which may be traced more or less directly to the Belgian-born César Franck, the other to Claude Debussy. One of the most complete exponents of the French musical spirit, Debussy is in the words of Romuald Rolland, a reaction of French genius against foreign art, and especially against Wagnerian art and its awkward representatives in France. It is scarcely necessary to point out that a wide difference separates true nationalism and the popular patriotism which, as somebody says, the more publicly it is proclaimed the less one is inclined to think it with honor.

Few had a clearer perception than Debussy that to find himself the artist must obey the law of individual freedom. Only he who is true to himself can confer true glory upon the patria. Debussy held that by neglect of their tradition, French musicians had been faithless to themselves. In a recent article in the *Intransigent*, entitled "Finally Alone!" he wrote:

"We know that music will soon take up again her magnificent consoling task interrupted by this war. We think even that she will come out of this fire-ordeal purer, stronger and brighter. The fortune of our arms must have its immediate echo in the next chapter of our history of art. We must finally understand that victory brings a necessary liberation to the French musical conscience."

"For many a year I continually preached that for a century and a half we have been faithless to the musical tradition of our race. It is true that people have often mystified the public by offering as pure French traditions any tendency in fashion that could claim no right to this beautiful . . . In fact, since Rameau, we have had no more a purely French tradition. With him broke Ariadne's thread that led us into the labyrinth of the past. We have since stopped cultivating our garden, and welcomed, on the contrary, the traveling merchants of the whole world. We re-

spectfully listened to their idle talk, and bought their cheap stuff. We felt ashamed of our most precious qualities as soon as they contrived to smile at them. We offered excuses to the universe to justify our liking of buoyant clarity, and raised anthems to profundity. We adopted writing processes that are most contrary to our spirit, excesses of language by no means compatible with our thought. We tolerated the overcharge of orchestra, the torture of forms, the uncouth luxury, and the shrill colors . . .

"We have got to conquer a whole intellectual province. That is why, at the moment that destiny turns the page, music must be patient and meditative before she breaks the moving silence that will follow the explosion of the last shell."

The composer of "*Pelléas et Mélisande*" and "*L'Après-Midi d'un Faune*" was a great musical patriot, and these wonderful flowers of French art are perfect examples of the clarity, sobriety, and vividness, the sense of order, measure, and proportion, the sensibility and precision of form, the qualities, in a word, which make Debussy and his contemporaries the true successors of the clavecinists of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries. On them there fell the mantle of Charbonnières, Couperin, Daquin and Rameau.

It has been claimed that the historical importance of "*Pelléas et Mélisande*" is greater than its artistic value. That, history must itself decide. But as Romain Rolland says, anyone who lives in foreign lands and is curious to know what France is like and understand her genius, let him study "*Pelléas et Mélisande*," where "it is only the trembling of the madrigals, painted by his daughter, Mrs. Hughes, has been presented by Mr. W. Barclay Squire, F. S. A.; another acquisition is a portrait of Frances Marie Kelly (1794-1882), actress and singer, drawn by T. Winslow, R. A."

At the New Theater, a wordless play, in which Sir Frederick Cowen has collaborated with Sir Arthur Pinero, is being produced with the original title of "*Monica's Blue Boy*," the first performance being conducted by the composer.

NEW YORK NOTES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—For his second special orchestral concert, Ossip Gabrilowitsch chose the Brahms second symphony and Glière's symphonic poem, "*The Sirens*," as the means for an exhibition of his powers as a conductor. To lend variety to the program, he himself played the solo part of the Schumann piano concerto, during the playing of which the orchestra was conducted by Arnold Volpe. Many another concerto is more suited to the kind and quality of this pianist's temperament, and accordingly he did not, in playing it, realize the full possibilities of its romantic and poetic score.

As a conductor in this particular concert he was not altogether satisfactory. His reading of the symphonic poem by the Russian, Glière, was surcharged with richness of feeling, but the work itself is one of more obvious nature and really requires little subtlety in its reading. The chief requirement is that its parti-colored orchestration, with its reminiscence of Wagner, Strauss and Debussy, be revealed; and in this the conductor succeeded.

Of course the real test of the evening was in the Brahms composition. There was no doubt but that he had given the work particular study, and had endeavored to get at the heart of its emotional content, but his conducting was so engrossed with the superficial details of phrase and section that the broad outline was lost in the over-emphasis placed upon the individual parts. To achieve the revealment of the various parts, he missed the glory of the whole. To particularize, there was little or no exposition of the spirit of happiness that radiates throughout this entire score; and if this emotional background receives no exposition, no matter how carefully or clearly a conductor can be said to be successful in his interpretation of the brightest and happiest of all the Brahms symphonies.

Now that he has given two orchestral concerts this season, it is possible to form an accurate opinion of his ability as a conductor. In such an estimate, allowance has to be made for the orchestra, which, because it had endeavored to get at the heart of its emotional content, but his conducting was so engrossed with the superficial details of phrase and section that the broad outline was lost in the over-emphasis placed upon the individual parts. To achieve the revealment of the various parts, he missed the glory of the whole. To particularize, there was little or no exposition of the spirit of happiness that radiates throughout this entire score; and if this emotional background receives no exposition, no matter how carefully or clearly a conductor can be said to be successful in his interpretation of the brightest and happiest of all the Brahms symphonies.

For what a local paper describes as the paltry sum of £100, the most perfect set extant of Barnard's selected church music has been sold by the cathedral authorities to Christ Church, Oxford. The Daily Telegraph states that in its complete form the famous collection of services and anthems was printed in 1641, and embraced the best of the church music in use in England up to within a few years of the Commonwealth; and a century or so ago no perfect copy of the work was known to exist, the least mutilated set being that consisting of eight vocal parts—then in Hereford Cathedral. In 1862, the Sacred Harmonic Society acquired by purchase another set containing also eight voice parts, including the two missing from the Hereford collection. The volumes contain works by Tallis, Bird, Gibbons, Giles, Farrant, Christopher Tyte, and other rare musical treasures.

It is understood that an effort will be made to repurchase the work and restore it to the cathedral library.

Musical anniversaries have, as a rule, little more than a local interest, but it may be noticed that the Edinburgh Royal Choral Union has just celebrated its diamond jubilee. In addition to its concert activities, the society has for over 50 years conducted classes for the study of sight reading and the theory of music—an excellent educational work. Another recent anniversary is that of the Halifax (Yorkshire) Choral Society. At a centenary concert, the recently appointed conductor, Mr. Charles H. Moody, organist of Ripon Cathedral, directed a performance of Elgar's "Spirit of England" and Mendelssohn's "One Hundred and Fourteenth Psalm" and "The Hymn of Praise." The One Hundred and Fourteenth Psalm, by the way, was composed for and dedicated to the Halifax Choral Society. The soloists were Mme. Agnes Nichols, Miss Florence Senior, and Mr. Webster Millar.

A series of six concerts is being given in Steinway Hall under the auspices of the Anglo-French Society and under the direction of Mr. Isidore de Lara. French music will also be heard at a concert organized by M. Jean-Aubry, in connection with the Entente Cor-

diale Society, the Alliance Franco-Britannique and the Société des Concerts Français. Prefatory addresses will be given by M. Aubry and Mr. Edwin Evans. Some modern English music, Mr. Eugene Goossens' "Kaleidoscope," is being produced at the same concerts.

Mme. Sophie Menter won her reputation when women pianists were rarer than they are now, but she was a remarkable player and drew from Liszt the compliment that she was "his only true daughter." She studied at Munich Conservatorium under Leonhard, and later with Mieser, Tausig, and Liszt. Her first appearance in London was in 1881. It is many years since she retired from the concert platform and devoted herself principally to teaching at the Petrograd Conservatoire. Sapellinkoff was one of her most famous pupils.

Musicians who have visited the National Portrait Gallery do not need to be reminded that the collection is by no means overburdened with portraits of British musicians. In an account issued by the trustees, of recent presentations, one notices that a portrait of Robert Lucas Pearsall (1795-1856), the well-known composer of madrigals, painted by his daughter, Mrs. Hughes, has been presented by Mr. W. Barclay Squire, F. S. A.; another acquisition is a portrait of Frances Maria Kelly (1794-1882), actress and singer, drawn by T. Winslow, R. A.

At the New Theater, a wordless play, in which Sir Frederick Cowen has collaborated with Sir Arthur Pinero, is being produced with the original title of "*Monica's Blue Boy*," the first performance being conducted by the composer.

NEW YORK NOTES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—For his second special orchestral concert, Ossip Gabrilowitsch chose the Brahms second symphony and Glière's symphonic poem, "*The Sirens*," as the means for an exhibition of his powers as a conductor. To lend variety to the program, he himself played the solo part of the Schumann piano concerto, during the playing of which the orchestra was conducted by Arnold Volpe. Many another concerto is more suited to the kind and quality of this pianist's temperament, and accordingly he did not, in playing it, realize the full possibilities of its romantic and poetic score.

As a conductor in this particular concert he was not altogether satisfactory. His reading of the symphonic poem by the Russian, Glière, was surcharged with richness of feeling, but the work itself is one of more obvious nature and really requires little subtlety in its reading. The chief requirement is that its parti-colored orchestration, with its reminiscence of Wagner, Strauss and Debussy, be revealed; and in this the conductor succeeded.

Of course the real test of the evening was in the Brahms composition. There was no doubt but that he had given the work particular study, and had endeavored to get at the heart of its emotional content, but his conducting was so engrossed with the superficial details of phrase and section that the broad outline was lost in the over-emphasis placed upon the individual parts. To achieve the revealment of the various parts, he missed the glory of the whole. To particularize, there was little or no exposition of the spirit of happiness that radiates throughout this entire score; and if this emotional background receives no exposition, no matter how carefully or clearly a conductor can be said to be successful in his interpretation of the brightest and happiest of all the Brahms symphonies.

Now that he has given two orchestral concerts this season, it is possible to form an accurate opinion of his ability as a conductor. In such an estimate, allowance has to be made for the orchestra, which, because it had endeavored to get at the heart of its emotional content, but his conducting was so engrossed with the superficial details of phrase and section that the broad outline was lost in the over-emphasis placed upon the individual parts. To achieve the revealment of the various parts, he missed the glory of the whole. To particularize, there was little or no exposition of the spirit of happiness that radiates throughout this entire score; and if this emotional background receives no exposition, no matter how carefully or clearly a conductor can be said to be successful in his interpretation of the brightest and happiest of all the Brahms symphonies.

For what a local paper describes as the paltry sum of £100, the most perfect set extant of Barnard's selected church music has been sold by the cathedral authorities to Christ Church, Oxford. The Daily Telegraph states that in its complete form the famous collection of services and anthems was printed in 1641, and embraced the best of the church music in use in England up to within a few years of the Commonwealth; and a century or so ago no perfect copy of the work was known to exist, the least mutilated set being that consisting of eight vocal parts—then in Hereford Cathedral. In 1862, the Sacred Harmonic Society acquired by purchase another set containing also eight voice parts, including the two missing from the Hereford collection. The volumes contain works by Tallis, Bird, Gibbons, Giles, Farrant, Christopher Tyte, and other rare musical treasures.

It is understood that an effort will be made to repurchase the work and restore it to the cathedral library.

Musical anniversaries have, as a rule, little more than a local interest, but it may be noticed that the Edinburgh Royal Choral Union has just celebrated its diamond jubilee. In addition to its concert activities, the society has for over 50 years conducted classes for the study of sight reading and the theory of music—an excellent educational work. Another recent anniversary is that of the Halifax (Yorkshire) Choral Society. At a centenary concert, the recently appointed conductor, Mr. Charles H. Moody, organist of Ripon Cathedral, directed a performance of Elgar's "Spirit of England" and Mendelssohn's "One Hundred and Fourteenth Psalm" and "The Hymn of Praise." The One Hundred and Fourteenth Psalm, by the way, was composed for and dedicated to the Halifax Choral Society. The soloists were Mme. Agnes Nichols, Miss Florence Senior, and Mr. Webster Millar.

though without doubt he poured into the composition more emotion and wealth of color than its score might warrant. Particularly ingratiating was the largo, the broad cantilena of which was delivered with a richness of tone that thrilled and with a technical finish that compelled the sincerest admiration. Not so satisfactory was the Saint-Saëns piece, for here, probably because the composition was of more modern date, the artist did not hesitate to indulge in the exaggeration of mood and outline so manifest in his reading, formerly of the Tschaikowsky concerto. The final impression was that he is the possessor of truly fine talent, but that he lacks the maturity and fullness of musicianship that distinguish the best violin playing.

This particular recital was fully emphasized by contrast with Jascha Heifetz, in his recital in the Metropolitan Opera House at her first recital here. As far as available records show, this audience, actually taxing the capacity of stage and orchestra pit as well as the main body of the auditorium, was the largest that ever attended a recital in Philadelphia.

It seems that the present generation of concertgoers is no more grateful to Mme. Galli-Curci than it should be. She is a brilliant exponent of an art now almost outdistanced. To compare her to the artists who thrived in the days when florid opera was the only opera, is futile and without reward. She is singing today; and all considerations of effective advertising aside, it is evident that the lovely musical traceries, the fanciful webs of sound of which her recitals consist, exercise a potent charm for thousands.

No adoration of her work, however, need be marred by a realization of its exact sources. This artist is the possessor of an extraordinary voice and of a penetrating musical understanding. She is not gifted with the large silvery tonal qualities which seem to have been the singular charm of Mme. Melba's singing, but she has a great deal of the ease and freedom, maybe sometimes a trifle studied, which has always been the astonishing phase of successful florid singing.

Adept at the sharp staccato, superbly skillful in breath control, and possessed with extraordinary sustaining powers, she often gives her audience pleasure in the days when florid opera was the only object of the alliance. The works presented last season included Dvorák's "Specter's Bride," Elgar's "For the Fallen" and Mendelssohn's "Elijah."

The annual report of the Sampson Orchestral Society states that, in spite of the difficult times, the year 1917 has seen the society maintain its position, musically and financially. The Tschaikowsky symphony No. 1 was performed at the second concert and the Brahms symphony No. 2 at the third concert. The music for 1918 will include Dvorák's symphony No. 1 and Elgar's march, "Pomp and Circumstance."

BOOKS ABOUT MUSIC
Studies in Musical Education and History and Aesthetics is the title of the annual report of the Music Teachers' National Association, published at Hartford, Conn., 1918. The papers contained in the volume were presented at the thirty-ninth annual meeting of the Music Teachers' National Association, held in New Orleans, La., last December. Markworthy contributions are J. Lawrence Erb's presidential address, in which music teaching is discussed as one of the large pedagogical opportunities now opening in the schools of the United States; Harry B. Loebl's apology, "Me and My Opera Article," telling about the origin of a little pamphlet on the history of opera in New Orleans, which was much quoted from in musical columns a year ago; and Calvin B. Cady's protest against the movement for a hard and fast standardization of music study.

"The Melodic Method in School Music," by David C. Taylor, published by the Macmillan Company, New York, 1918, price \$1, is described in its title as a manual for teachers and supervisors; and in its opening, expository chapters it lives up to this description, being very professional in tone and style. But farther on, it becomes engrossing reading, even for those who are not class-room experts. It is built around those theories of appreciation, singing and sight-reading which have won general acceptance in the school curriculum of the United States in recent years, and it contains much valuable advice for the grade teacher. The writer conceives his subject as a whole in terms of the educational engineer, and he discusses details in terms of the pedagogical mechanician; accordingly, he causes his readers, as they glance at the repeating title at the top of each page, to think more of the "method" than of the "melodic." But he is not one of those musical authors who desire to give publicity to a whim. He bases all his recommendations on his own and on other teachers' earnest experience.

The Philharmonic Society of New York, by James G. Huneker, is distributed from the business offices of the organization of which it treats. It is a convenient reference book of 130 pages, containing a brief outline of the concert achievements of the Philharmonic Society from 1842, the time of the founding, to 1917, the time of the seventy-fifth anniversary. It contains two chapters of comment by Mr. Huneker and one chapter devoted to the presidential address which Oswald G. Villard delivered at the jubilee celebration of Jan. 17, 1917. These are followed by a section of 50 pages, listing the works performed by the society from 1892 onward. In his first chapter, the compiler expresses the hope that the society will some day possess a hall of its own in New York. In his second chapter, he makes the point that the leading musical influence in modern society is the orchestral concert. In his reminiscent pages, he discusses the work of the more mark-worthy Philharmonic conductors, like Bergmann, Thomas, Seidl and Mahler.

FESTIVAL AT ANN ARBOR
ANN ARBOR, Mich.—At the twenty-fifth annual music festival, to be held here in the Hill Auditorium from May 15 to 18, the University Choral Union, Albert A. Stanley, conductor, will present Franck's "Beatiitutes," with Messrs. Althouse, Middleton and Ferguson among the soloists, and with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra playing the accompanying music. The union will also present in concert Bizet's opera, "Carmen," with Mmes. Matzenauer and Sharlow and Messrs. Martinielli, de Luca and Middleton in the leading parts. A children's chorus will sing Benoit's "Into the World." The Chicago Symphony Orchestra will play selections, with Frederick Stock conducting. Claudia Muzio, soprano; Ricardo Stracciari, baritone; Rudolph Ganz, pianist, and Joseph Bonnet, organist, will take part in the programs.

PHILADELPHIA NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—That the fame of Mme. Amelita Galli-Curci, the soprano, had traveled before her, was made evident when more than 4,500 persons crowded the Metropolitan Opera House at her first recital here. As far as available records show, this audience, actually taxing the capacity of stage and orchestra pit as well as the main body of the auditorium, was the largest that ever attended a recital in Philadelphia.

It seems that the present generation of concertgoers is no more grateful to Mme. Galli-Curci than it should be. She is a brilliant exponent of an art now almost outdistanced. To compare her to the artists who thrived in the days when florid opera was the only opera, is futile and without reward. She is singing today; and all considerations of effective advertising aside, it is evident that the lovely musical traceries, the fanciful webs of sound of which her recitals consist, exercise a potent charm for thousands.

No adoration of her work, however, need be marred by a realization of its exact sources. This artist is the possessor of an extraordinary voice and of a penetrating musical understanding. She is not gifted with the large silvery tonal qualities which seem to have been the singular charm of Mme. Melba's singing, but she has a great deal of the ease and freedom, maybe sometimes a trifle studied, which has always been the astonishing phase of successful florid singing.

Adept at the sharp staccato, superbly skillful in breath control, and possessed with extraordinary sustaining powers, she often gives her audience pleasure in the days when florid opera was the only object of the alliance. The works presented last season included Dvorák's "Specter's Bride," Elgar's "For the Fallen" and Mendelssohn's "Elijah

THE HOME FORUM



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Loch-in-Dorb, Scottish Highlands

The main north road between Granton-on-Spey and Forres slopes upward till it passes over the Dava moors, wide stretches of heather-clad country rolling away to the horizon, inhabited principally by game and occasional flocks of sheep. From the main road a lane leads to Loch-in-Dorb, which lies spread out on the open moor, without the usual fringe

of pines or birch trees to shelter it. On the far bank, it is true, there is at one place a belt of pine trees, but for the most part, the heather comes down to the water's edge, and the lone winds beside it. Across the loch the moor rises more sharply into hills, which lose themselves mistily on the horizon. The whole scene is solitary, even bleak, perhaps, but

filled with that beauty which is inseparable from the Scottish Highlands.

On a little island in the loch stand the ruins of a fortress which was in former days the stronghold of the Comyns, the Lords of Badenoch, as the valley of the middle Spey is called. One of these, "the Red Comyn," held the fortress against Edward I, who

Gérardmer

"There is a peculiar beauty about Gérardmer. See it, on a fine summer's day, from its much visited Calvaire, or better still, look at it at the time of sunset from the Roche du Rain—and you will understand what led Marguerite, the second wife of Henri II of Lorraine, of all the country in her husband's gift to beg of him in 1622 this one little nymph-haunted corner for a sylvan retreat. You will understand also what makes Lorraine people so devotedly in love with it, and what prompts local folk, with their heads excusably a little turned by all this admiration, vauntingly to boast in proverbial phrase—all unjustly, it is true!—If it were not for Gérardmer, and perhaps a little Nancy, what would Lorraine be?"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news and features created for or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to the Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

PREPARED SUBSCRIPTION RATES TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD
One Year... \$9.00 | Six Months... \$4.50
Three Months \$2.25 | One Month... 75c
Single copies 1 cent

By carrier in Boston and New England, one year \$9.00, one month 75c.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase The Christian Science Monitor in any particular country and where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR REMAILING
In North America 2 cents
Up to 16 pages... 1 cent 2 cents
Up to 24 pages... 2 cents 3 cents
Up to 32 pages... 2 cents 4 cents

Advertising charges given on application.
The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

NEWS BUREAUX
EUROPEAN BUREAU, Amherst House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.
WASHINGTON BUREAU, 921-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN BUREAU, 21 East 40th Street, New York City.
SOUTHERN BUREAU, 505 Connally Building, Atlanta, Georgia.
WESTERN BUREAU, Suite 1213 Peoples Gas Building, Chicago.
PACIFIC COAST BUREAU, 1100 First National Bank Building, San Francisco.
CANADIAN BUREAU, 702 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Ontario.
AUSTRALASIAN BUREAU, 360 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York City... 21 East 40th St.
Chicago... 1213 Peoples Gas Building,
Baltimore, Md... 711 Commerce Trust Building,
San Francisco, 1100 First Nat'l Bank Building,
Los Angeles, 1115 Story Bldg.
Seattle, 619 Joshua Green Bldg.
London, Amherst House, Norfolk Street, Strand

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, U. S. A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature, including

"THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL," "CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL," "Des Hommes des CHRISTIAN SCIENCE," "Le Héritage de CHRISTIAN SCIENCE."

Lorraine truly has pretty bits enough, even without Gérardmer, though they are not quite of the same order—Plombières and Bussang, the Ballons St. Die, the Forêt de St. Quirin, and plenty more. But Gérardmer is a slice of country undoubtedly to fall in love with." Henry W. Wolff says in "The Country of the Vosges" (1891). "They call Gérardmer the 'Interlaken of the Vosges'—in allusion both to its own tranquil beauty and to the wealth of picturesque surroundings which nature has with an unusually lavish hand poured out all around. Itself a veritable jewel of lacustrine scenery, it is embedded in an charming setting of boldly shaped mountain-forms—for their flock-like number and density popularly termed 'Les Moutons de Gérardmer'—as a landscape painter's fancy could desire. There lies the lake, two thousand feet above the sea, stretching out more than seven thousand feet in one direction and twenty-six hundred in another—smooth, clear, very mirror of crystalline purity—the water has under chemical testing been found almost absolutely pure—deliciously cool in summer, a refreshing paradise for bathers, and a tempting sheet for an easy row."

"Nature's best scenes are often the last to be discovered. Far removed from marts and haunts of men—even without religious houses, so plentiful in the surrounding districts, to spread culture and knowledge—Gérardmer, though known in a manner to the early Frankish kings, has long remained concealed in obscurity. Fifty years ago it was, practically speaking, unknown. Needless to say, that little line did not run, which now every summer carries its thousands of passen-

gers through a charmingly pretty valley... to its pleasant shore. The forest had not yet then brought forth those hosts of sawmills, which now produce the one grating sound falling on the ear—luckily tempered by diffusion—but which keep the local people to a considerable extent in bread and butter. The busy factories, which now promise even greater wealth, were not yet built—not yet thought of."

"The soil is not over-fertile. The chaumes, tinkling with browsing herds, produced the one source of dependable income, the famed Gerome cheese. The small cultivator grew his little crop of rye and potatoes, on which he managed to pinch somehow through the year. Berries, and the manufacture of wooden goods—boxes, sabots, toys, spoons, and the like—helped him to eke out what his small wants demanded. And a homespun coat or gown lasted through generations. This country has always been well known for its wood industries. Wood was at one time so plentiful that certain admoissons were allowed, in consideration of a small tax or payment, to take whatever they pleased from the forest."

"The progress of time has produced some little change in the last half century, but after all not so very much. Butter and cheese fetch better prices, and so the menageries—as the Girombeys call their cattle farms—have become more remunerative. More wooden boxes also are wanted, made of the soft wood of the silver fir which is not everywhere to be got—Verdun covers its requirements for packing away its well-known drâges almost exclusively from Gérardmer—more caveaux and wooden bowls—and, moreover, there are those sawmills."

"Nature's best scenes are often the last to be discovered. Far removed from marts and haunts of men—even without religious houses, so plentiful in the surrounding districts, to spread culture and knowledge—Gérardmer, though known in a manner to the early Frankish kings, has long remained concealed in obscurity. Fifty years ago it was, practically speaking, unknown. Needless to say, that little line did not run, which now every summer carries its thousands of passen-

gers through a charmingly pretty valley... to its pleasant shore. The forest had not yet then brought forth those hosts of sawmills, which now produce the one grating sound falling on the ear—luckily tempered by diffusion—but which keep the local people to a considerable extent in bread and butter. The busy factories, which now promise even greater wealth, were not yet built—not yet thought of."

"The soil is not over-fertile. The chaumes, tinkling with browsing herds, produced the one source of dependable income, the famed Gerome cheese. The small cultivator grew his little crop of rye and potatoes, on which he managed to pinch somehow through the year. Berries, and the manufacture of wooden goods—boxes, sabots, toys, spoons, and the like—helped him to eke out what his small wants demanded. And a homespun coat or gown lasted through generations. This country has always been well known for its wood industries. Wood was at one time so plentiful that certain admoissons were allowed, in consideration of a small tax or payment, to take whatever they pleased from the forest."

"The progress of time has produced some little change in the last half century, but after all not so very

much. Butter and cheese fetch better prices, and so the menageries—as the Girombeys call their cattle farms—have become more remunerative. More wooden boxes also are wanted, made of the soft wood of the silver fir which is not everywhere to be got—Verdun covers its requirements for packing away its well-known drâges almost exclusively from Gérardmer—more caveaux and wooden bowls—and, moreover, there are those sawmills."

A Letter by Philip Sidney from Padua

"Philip Sidney left England in May, 1572, for three years' travel on the Continent, to learn languages. He first met the learned Huguenot, Hubert Languet, in Frankfort and traveled with him to Vienna. From the Austrian capital Sidney, after a few months, proceeded to Venice and from thence to Padua."

Behold at last my letter from Padua!

Not that you are to expect any greater eloquence than is usually to be found in my epistles, but that you may know

I have arrived here as I purposed, and in safety; and I think it right without any delay to write you a few words from hence, for your satisfaction and my own, as far as communication by letter can be satisfactory.

Here I am then, and I have already

visited His Excellency the Count, and the Baron Slavata, your worthy young friends, and while I enjoy their acquaintance with the greatest pleasure to myself. I am perpetually reminded of your surpassing love of me, which you show in taking so much care not

only for me, but for all my concerns and conveniences, and without any deserving on my part. But you are not a man to be thanked for such a thing;

for you are even now meditating greater kindness still, and, in truth, as far as I am concerned, much as I am indebted to you, I am only too willing to owe you more. But enough of this.

Your last letter, written on the 1st of January, reached me on the 13th.

It brought me no news, for it was

filled with instances of your affection, ever pleasant indeed, but long since known and proved, a kind of letter which is, above all others, delightful and acceptable to me, for while I read

I fancy that I have the very Hubert himself before my eyes and in my hands. I intend to follow your advice about composition, thus: I shall

first take one of Clero's letters and turn it into French; then from French into English, and so once more, by a sort of perpetual motion... it shall come round into the Latin again. Perhaps, too, I shall improve myself in Italian by the same exercise. For I

have some letters translated into the vulgar tongue by the very learned Paolo Manugio, and into French by some one else. The volumes of Clero I will read diligently. There are some things also which I wish to learn of the Greeks, which hitherto I have but skimmed on the surface.

But the chief object of my life, next

to the everlasting blessedness of heaven, will always be the enjoyment of true friendship, and there you shall have the chiefest place. You quite made me laugh at your sumnum bonum; for it brought to my mind the definition of my countryman... I

shall take absolutely no excuse for not giving you my letter on the affairs of Poland, and now I must have in addition that other discourse of yours which you mentioned in your last letter. They must needs be most interesting to me, being the works of an eminent writer and of Hubert Languet. In truth I think you ought to set about some work, which may go down to future ages as a worthy memorial of the greatness of your genius. But more of this when we meet. We have no news here. I look for some from you... Farewell, yours with all my heart.

PHILIP SIDNEY.

Padua, 15th of January, 1574.

To the most excellent and illustrious Hubert Languet, always my much esteemed friend at Vienna.

What Sweet Delight

What sweet delight a quiet life affords,

And what it is to be of bondage free,

Far from the madding worldling's hoarse discords.

Sweet flow'rly place, I first did learn

of thee:

Ah! if I were my own, your dear resors

I would not change with princes' stately courts.

Perhaps, too, I shall improve myself in

Italian by the same exercise. For I

willow

What Sweet Delight

What sweet delight a quiet life affords,

And what it is to be of bondage free,

Far from the madding worldling's hoarse discords.

Sweet flow'rly place, I first did learn

of thee:

Ah! if I were my own, your dear resors

I would not change with princes' stately courts.

Perhaps, too, I shall improve myself in

Italian by the same exercise. For I

willow

What Sweet Delight

What sweet delight a quiet life affords,

And what it is to be of bondage free,

Far from the madding worldling's hoarse discords.

Sweet flow'rly place, I first did learn

of thee:

Ah! if I were my own, your dear resors

I would not change with princes' stately courts.

Perhaps, too, I shall improve myself in

Italian by the same exercise. For I

willow

What Sweet Delight

What sweet delight a quiet life affords,

And what it is to be of bondage free,

Far from the madding worldling's hoarse discords.

Sweet flow'rly place, I first did learn

of thee:

Ah! if I were my own, your dear resors

I would not change with princes' stately courts.

Perhaps, too, I shall improve myself in

Italian by the same exercise. For I

willow

What Sweet Delight

What sweet delight a quiet life affords,

And what it is to be of bondage free,

Far from the madding worldling's hoarse discords.

Sweet flow'rly place, I first did learn

of thee:

Ah! if I were my own, your dear resors

I would not change with princes' stately courts.

Perhaps, too, I shall improve myself in

Italian by the same exercise. For I

willow

What Sweet Delight

What sweet delight a quiet life affords,

And what it is to be of bondage free,

Far from the madding worldling's hoarse discords.

Sweet flow'rly place, I first did learn

of thee:

Ah

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1918

EDITORIALS

Some Rivalries and a Moral

THERE is a familiar saying that the looker-on sees most of the game; and the political onlooker, casting his eye over the Austrian Empire today, must be tempted to wonder whether he does not see much more of the game than those who are so desperately playing it in Vienna and in Budapest, and particularly than that latest of all the Hapsburg monarchs, Karl VIII, Emperor of Austria and Apostolic King of Hungary. One thing, it may be taken for granted, the young Emperor sees extremely clearly, and that is that he is in an extremely tight corner. The German influence in Vienna and Budapest is alarmed beyond words at the indications that the Emperor Karl is actually thinking for himself instead of permitting Berlin to think for him; whilst all those ultra-autocratic elements in the Dual Monarchy in general, and in Austria in particular, which have made Schönbrunn the type of hidebound etiquette, and the Ballplatz the very incarnation of expiring feudalism, are trembling for their ribbons and their stars, their privileges and their rents, in a way which makes them henchmen of the Empire in the north, and virtual enemies of the great Jugo-Slav belt of its own provinces which envelopes the Dual Monarchy along the shores of the Adriatic and eastward towards the borders of Russia.

How Austria ever became, what Mr. Gerard has so accurately termed it, the vassal state of Berlin, is a long and somewhat intricate story. The Hohenzollerns had been for a couple of centuries the hereditary foes of the Hapsburgs. Probably not even the Montagues and the Capulets, of ancient Verona, loved each other less. If, in the late decades of the Seventeenth Century, and the early decades of the Eighteenth Century, they were found fighting side by side in the great coalition formed by William of Orange, it was no love of each other, but a common hatred of the Bourbons, which enabled the genius of the Dutchman to unite them in the struggle against Louis le Grand. When, however, the peace of Utrecht had been signed, and the fifty-four inches of humanity, poised on high red heels, which contemporary history had dubbed le Grand Monarque, had given place to the cold-blooded sensualist, whom the same public opinion, with cynical unappropriateness, named "Louis Bien-Aimé," the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs found plenty to fight about, so much so that the troops of the "Well Beloved" were actually united with those of Maria Teresa, under that man with a blank for a character, the Prince de Souis. The intention of Frederick the Great was simply to tear Silesia out of the hands of Austria. That he had no claim to it, and no excuse for the effort did not trouble him in the least. In his own delightful phrase, it was for the Foreign Office to find the reasons, and for the War Office to seize the spoil. So Silesia was transferred, at the point of the sword, from the Hapsburgs to the Hohenzollerns, without the faintest reference to the desires of its people, but as if one of the old brigand barons of the medieval days had simply ridden suddenly out of his castle, at the head of his retainers, to seize a neighbor's farm or a cavalcade of merchants, by sheer right of the Rob Roy maxim, of taking if you have the power.

The famous Seven Years' War was very largely a war on the part of Austria for the recovery of its stolen property. But all sorts of other things got mixed up in it, with the result that Frederick was able to hold on to his ill-gotten gains. This did not make much for friendship between the two great German houses, engaged in fighting for whole provinces, just as in Verona the Montagues fought with the Capulets because a Capulet serving man bit his thumb at them in passing. Nevertheless, when the Nineteenth Century dawned the Hapsburgs and the Hohenzollerns found themselves once more united, and again because of France, because a Corsican soldier of fortune, coming out of the welter of the "Terror," had crowned himself Emperor in Notre Dame, with the Pope standing obediently by, and by so doing, not only putting himself on a level with people whose ancestors disappeared in the twilight of history, but making good his claim to that equality in battles like Austerlitz and Jena. When, however, le Petit Caporal had climbed the gangway stairs of the Bellerophon, the Hapsburgs and the Hohenzollerns had time to begin to quarrel again. The Hohenzollerns were, by this time, fully intent upon appropriating the hegemony of the German race, as unceremoniously as they had appropriated the great province of Silesia. For a moment, it is true, the two combined, like the robbers in the wood, to repeat the experiment of Silesia by tearing Schleswig-Holstein out of the hands of little Denmark. But when that was over, the robbers, like the original Simon Pures, fell to fighting over the spoils, with the result that the battle of Sadowa placed Vienna finally at the mercy of Berlin. A few years later, whilst Austria hesitated to take advantage of the moment to strike back, Prussia crushed France at Sedan, and the hegemony of the German race passed over to the house of Hohenzollern, when King William was proclaimed Emperor of Germany, amidst waving swords, in the Grande Galerie, at Versailles.

The battle of Sadowa, the passing of the imperial crown of Germany from Vienna to Berlin, left Austria more bitterly hostile than ever to Prussia. But it was then that Bismarck, by means of his dexterous diplomacy, frightened Austria into an alliance with Prussia through the existence of that very bogey, the terror which Bismarck admitted came to himself always by night, the northern Colossus, the Tsar of all the Russias. How little there was for Berlin or Vienna to have been afraid of in St. Petersburg, the present war has revealed; but having used the "terror" to make his alliance with Vienna, Bismarck and his successors used that alliance to bind Austria, year by year, more tightly into the vassal-

ship in which Mr. Gerard found it, when he entered Berlin, as the Ambassador of the United States. The German policy was an exceedingly simple one. It was to incite the Dual Monarchy to involve itself more and more in a rivalry with the Tsars for the hegemony of the Slav people, so forgetting the German hegemony. When Count Aehrenthal swallowed Bosnia and Herzegovina, Berlin smiled at the increasing rage of St. Petersburg with the offender. When Serbia desired the big or the little window on the Adriatic, Germany supported Austria in objecting, well knowing that the government in Vienna, though greatly daring, was half afraid of the risk it was incurring in St. Petersburg. The establishment of the principality of Albania, with a German Prince as Mprat, helped to inflame the enmity not only of Austria's enemy in St. Petersburg, but of Austria's nominal ally in Rome. As a result of all this Austria went further and further along the road of competition with St. Petersburg and Rome, with the result that she found herself suddenly delivering that ultimatum to Serbia, which Berlin innocently denied all responsibility for, but which recent revelations have proved was just a pawn in the diplomatic game of the Wilhelmstrasse for making inevitable the present war.

Since that war began exactly what the Wilhelmstrasse calculated would happen has come to pass. Little by little the Slav elements of the Austrian Empire have become so doubtful in their allegiance that the German elements have been driven more and more into the arms of Berlin, in defense of their privileges and possessions, which are threatened by the growing consolidation of the Slav population of the Empire. Rather than play second fiddle to Agram, Serajevo, and to Mostar, the Austrian would consent to play second fiddle to Berlin, and so the German chains are riveted more firmly than ever on Vienna; and the young Emperor, realizing what is happening, and almost impotent to break through the ring of the Archdukes and the Magyar Lords, makes his tentative approach to Monsieur Clemenceau, through his wife's Franco-Italian relations, and being discovered, finds himself something apparently very near a prisoner in his own dominion.

The I. W. W. in Sabotage

READERS in other parts of the country, and in other parts of the world, have cause to wonder, now and then, over certain occurrences of a somewhat extraordinary nature in the Pacific Northwest of the United States. As recounted in the press dispatches, these occurrences assume such forms as tarring and feathering, rail-riding, flogging, and sometimes even lynching, and are generally attributed, by people in the more settled regions, to disregard of law and order in the section referred to. Such acts, however, should properly be attributed to attempts, in a crude way, to maintain law and order in districts in many cases far removed from established agencies of authority. It is impossible to defend them, nevertheless, and no attempt is made in that direction by thoughtful students of the conditions which give rise to them, but they can be explained; and, because such occurrences are likely to be repeated, even with greater violence and frequency, they ought to be explained.

In the vast lumber regions of the Pacific Northwest, at the present time, many highly capitalized corporations and many thousands of men are engaged in getting out lumber for wooden ship construction. Scattered through the camps are members of the Industrial Workers of the World, an anarchistic organization. These latter work secretly and silently, and are bent upon destruction, apparently for its own sake. They are at war with society. They are at war with government. They are possessed with an antipathy to honest industry. They are obsessed with a hatred of fellow beings who refuse to accept their social and industrial methods.

They drive railroad spikes and steel drift bolts into logs destined for the mills, in order that the saws may be destroyed. They drive nails, rasps, and knife blades into spruce timber especially designed for government use. They train donkey engines in order that the crown plates may be burned out. They introduce emery into oil that is intended for the lubrication of machinery. They start fires. They subject those employed with them to all manner of risk. They are apparently without feeling, without consideration, without conscience. They seem to be impervious to gratitude; oblivious of moral obligation.

Many men working with them lose limb or life by reason of their calculated treachery. The news columns of this paper have recently contained, among many similar items, one going to show the sort of sabotage which the I. W. W. affects in the lumbering camps. It seems that a steel rasp sunk into an aeroplane spruce by one of these men was recently hit by sawing apparatus valued at about \$1000. The machinery was ruined, but the manner of its ruination was peculiar. Instead of being merely deprived of teeth, or shattered into pieces, the saw was torn into ribbons, which flew in all directions, one strip encircling a man without touching him. Usually, there is quite a different result to record.

No less than fifty different cases of sabotage have been reported in one of the great camps near Aberdeen, Wash., within the last three months, and concerted action has now been taken to hunt down and drive out of the community all members of the I. W. W. If in the driving of them violence shall be resorted to, it will be regrettable, but in the light of the known facts it can hardly be surprising.

But the most regrettable thing about the whole matter is that, owing to the failure of the state and federal courts to deal adequately with the problem, private citizens are left, in self-protection, to take the law into their own hands. The proceedings in the I. W. W. case at Chicago are having a tendency rather to provoke the violence complained of than to give outraged citizenship confidence in established authority. The I. W. W. is quite as determinedly hostile to the United States as are the Germans or the Austrians, and, if resort to lynch law is to be avoided in the defensive against this enemy, the I. W. W. will have to be brought under some other than the ordinary processes of law.

A Glaring Abuse

MUCH has recently been published with reference to the growing prevalence and popularity of stock, in lieu of cash, dividends among shareholders in the great and prosperous private corporate concerns of the United States. The public has been interested, but mostly for the moment only, in specific and exceptionally striking instances of this method of surplus profit-sharing; but only a small percentage of the people appear to have taken in the full import and meaning of the matter.

As regards the methods employed to obtain original income, gross and net, to pile up surplus profits resulting from inflated war prices, to distribute these surplus profits so as to justify increased capitalization and to evade income taxation necessary to the carrying on of the war, any one of many cases recently reported may be taken as typifying the financial manipulation now going on in big business throughout the United States. Speaking of the system, however, rather than of any specific instance, there are some very important points to be considered. In the first place, no legitimate excuse can be found for the exaction of prices which net enormous surplus profits at any time, least of all at a time when the American people are striving, through self-denial and sacrifice, to maintain their part in the greatest of wars. Again, in the present emergency, where enormous surplus profits are gained through the exaction of exorbitant prices, they should, at the very least, be turned into Liberty bonds, rather than into stock dividends. Moreover, the increase of capitalization resulting from the turning back to the company treasury of unjust earnings, in the form of stock dividends, that some warrant may be found for the continuance of exorbitant prices and excessive profits, is morally reprehensible and should be legally prohibited. And furthermore, the attempt at avoidance of duty to the country and the state, by the evasion of income taxation through manipulation of net profits under the stock dividend plan, is plainly dishonest and unpatriotic.

Every man, woman, and child in the United States is called upon, at this hour, to help to win the war by putting aside some comfort, by making some personal sacrifice, by laying on the altar of Liberty some tribute proportionate to individual ability. The preponderating majority of the American people are responding loyally and generously to the call of country. But because of the excessive tolls laid upon their living they are seriously restricted in their offerings. That which they would give is, in large part, taken from them by big business, that its net earnings may be inordinately increased, that there may be distributions of enormous stock dividends, and that capitalization may be increased to justify further exaction and extortion.

Here is an abuse which must be checked, and speedily eliminated, if economic discontent is to be prevented from taking root in the United States. The people responsible for it have by selfishness been rendered too short-sighted to see that they would be the first to suffer from the consequences of their acts. Always obnoxious to the public sense of business integrity, the methods of the profiteer, the financial juggler, and the tax evader, of the element that would put profit before patriotism, and self-interest before human welfare, are especially offensive to the worthy citizenship of the nation at this time.

Dutch Tulips

IT WOULD doubtless surprise, and perhaps disappoint, many a lover of the Dutch tulip, or "oignon à fleur," to learn that it was in a sense "made in Germany." It is on reliable record that the one variety of tulip from which most of the celebrated varieties were obtained is the *Tulipa Gesneriana*, which Conrad Gesner, a German, brought in 1559 from Constantinople to Augsburg, whence it found its way to Holland. A ludicrous claim of Pan-Germanism, therefore, may yet be heard in which Holland is declared to be unmistakably Germany's by right of the bulb trade, unless Turkey should make a prior claim, or Persia should sue the Dutch for using a Persian word with which to name the national flower. For "tulip" is none other than the Persian "toliban," meaning a turban.

The tulip is cultivated in Holland more than any other flower not merely because of the wealth that lies in the industry, or the appropriateness of Dutch soil for producing the best flowers, but also because of the Dutch people's intense love of color. There were days, centuries ago, when the tulip was the subject of frantic speculation, comparable only to the South Sea Bubble. A single bulb of the tulip L'Amiral Lievenshoek has sold for 4500 florins, and one of Viceroy for 4200 florins, while the Semper Augustus has brought as much as 13,000 florins. The speculation spread to England, where £100 was once paid for a single bulb of Fanny Kemble, whilst a poet wrote of the fashionable flower in those ingenuous couplets:

For brilliant tints to charm the eye,
What plant can with the tulip vie?
Yet no delicious scent it yields,
To cheer the verdant meadows fields;
Vainly in gayde colors dress,
Tis rather gazed on than caressed.

The inflated prices, however, did not last. The Dutch Government stepped in and brought Mynheer back to his senses. The speculation was followed by the inevitable crash, and now the Dutch grower cultivates the flower content to make a reasonable profit without any of the visionary's hopes of producing the unique, the priceless Black Tulip, that "philosopher's stone" in tulipdom, the attainment of which, as every reader of Alexandre Dumas knows, was the subject of the feud between Cornelius Van Baerle and Boxtel in the stirring days of the Brothers de Witt.

The known cultivated varieties of the Dutch bulb number nearly 2000. Haarlem, or the district of Hillegom-Haarlem, the bulb nursery-garden of the world, is a feast of color at about this time of the year. Acres upon acres are covered with tulips in full bloom, while the quays are sure to be lined with barges converted for the nonce into floating flower-shops. To the onlooker, the coloring is bewildering, but the growers are able

instantly to identify the flowers by a simple and well-understood method of classification. There are the "selfs," or flowers of one solid color, and the "hazards," "roses," and "hybrids," which for the connoisseur signify definite colorings, shadings, and markings. Then there are the plants known as offsets and seedling tulips. The offsets grow to a flowering size in three or four years; the seedling tulips after four or five years. But there is this remarkable feature about the latter, that whatever may have been the colors and markings of the flowers from which the seeds were taken, the first flowers are of one dull, plain color. They continue in this uncertain condition for several years. Then the time comes when they break into brilliant colors, and display those markings which are classified as "flamed," or "feathered." But nobody is certain as to when the exciting period of "breaking" will occur, though all kinds of ingenious devices are resorted to in order to hasten this stage. Once it is reached, there is always the prospect of unexpected markings appearing. A moment of tense expectancy has arrived for the modern grower. Let the markings but reveal that a hitherto unknown variety of tulip has been produced, and his cup of happiness is filled to the brim.

Notes and Comments

AT A recent meeting of the Irish Fellowship Club of Chicago, perhaps the most representative organization of the kind in the Middle West, Mr. Quin O'Brien, a citizen of prominence, in the course of a speech in opposition to the anti-conscription movement in Ireland, used this language: "I am the son of a Fenian, but if it were necessary, to win this war, that Ireland should be sunk in the sea alongside the Lusitania, then I would say, 'Sink Ireland!'" This sentiment was enthusiastically cheered. Speaking of the tone of the meeting generally, the Tribune says editorially that "The view taken of our duty to an ally and to the English people fighting heroically for freedom, is lofty and clear-visioned. It will be honored and remembered in this country and we believe in England as well." How it will be received by the Irish hierarchy is, of course, another matter.

THE first aerial mail from In-Salah, in the Sahara, about midway between the Mediterranean coast and the Niger, was received in Paris quite recently. The Algerian aviation service is making itself responsible for the mail from In-Salah to Biskra, where it is handed to the postal authorities and carried to France by the usual means. The distance between Biskra and In-Salah is 1075 kilometers, which a Farman aeroplane covers in three easy stages of a day each.

THOUGH motor cars take eight days to reach In-Salah, along the roads made in the Sahara since 1915, the three days' journey of the aeroplane service is not considered, nor is it intended, to show any great rapidity. The service simply forms a part of the systematic pacific penetration by which the French are transforming the country. The first day on which the mail was picked up at In-Salah was also the first occasion on which an aeroplane descended at that particular point in the desert. The incident, which would have caused much interest a few years ago, is barely commented upon at the present time, but this does not alter the fact that aerial postal service is becoming more and more of an actuality.

THE number of alien and enemy alien organizations and groups in the United States, which have heretofore, to say the least, refrained from expressing themselves enthusiastically on the side of the Allies, but are now reported to be conspicuously purchasing Liberty bonds, would seem to indicate that there is among them far less doubt as to the outcome of the war than has existed in the past. Something in the circumstance inevitably reminds one of the old saying about the evacuation of a sinking ship.

MR. BONAR LAW's recent remark in Parliament, when referring to the enormous losses of the Germans in the present battle—an autocracy does not care, a democracy does—inevitably recalls Wellington's words on the same subject. Speaking of Napoleon, he declared that he had "one prodigious advantage—he had no responsibility, he could do as he pleased. No man ever lost more armies than he did; I could not risk a man. I knew that if ever I lost 500 men without the clearest necessity, I should be brought upon my knees to the bar of the House of Commons." The same advantage is the Kaiser's today, and has been all through the war. He cannot be accused of failing to take advantage of it.

THE street railway company of Cleveland, O., recently asked to be allowed to increase its fares. Because the request was supported by substantial argument it was granted. So the company is now privileged to sell three tickets for a dime, with a 1-cent allowance for a transfer. Is traction operation less costly in Cleveland than in cities in which 5 and 6-cent fares are charged? No. Then how is the Cleveland street railway company able to operate its lines at such low rates, and at the same time maintain its service at a standard far above that which obtains in the great majority of American communities? Answer: The water has been squeezed out of its stock.

IT IS a pity that half the point is lost, in a story told in Everybody's of the meeting, after long separation, of two British officers on the battle field, by the author's obvious ignorance of English slang expressions. The veracious chronicler makes one of the crustaceous Britons greet the other with "Fancy finding you here, old top!" It would be a strange variety of Englishman, Irishman, or Scotsman who would use, or be acquainted with, the Americanism "top," the nearest approach to which is the "toff" of the laboring classes. To them it conveys the same meaning as "swell," and is also ironically applied to one of their own class who acts handsomely, or has the airs or style of dress of a gentleman.